

USAID/MALAWI

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

2001-04-03

Please Note:

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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April 2, 2001

Ms. Carole Palma
Director, Southern African Affairs
AFR/SA
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Subject: USAID/Malawi FY 2003 R4

Dear Carole:

Attached please find the USAID/Malawi FY 2003 R4. The Mission has used the R4 process as an internal management tool that allows us to manage for results as well as external reporting to USAID/W. The R4 is complemented by our semi-annual Strategic Objective Program Implementation Reviews (SOPIR) in that the SOPIR focuses on the necessary implementation issues to achieve program targets. Together these efforts are allowing the Mission to improve the effectiveness of USAID's investment in Malawi.

There are three areas that I would like to highlight for follow-up actions.

- 1. NPA Programs.** This past year the Mission has intensified dialogue with the Government of Malawi to focus on implementation of our NPA programs, particularly the Agricultural Sector Assistance Program (ASAP). We are pleased to advise that as a result of extensive policy dialogue during FY 2000 and the first quarter of FY 2001, USAID/Malawi and the Government of Malawi have resolved all outstanding issues with regard to ASAP NPA. On the basis of our successful policy dialogue, the Mission submitted the Action Memorandum to revise the NPA performance benchmarks (conditionality) on February 12, 2001. We anxiously look forward to USAID/W's decision in order that we may continue to constructively support Malawian agricultural market development. More importantly, our ASAP NPA program allows us to remain constructively engaged in sectoral policy reform efforts. This past year, the Mission has also successfully completed two NPA programs – Privatization of Malawi Railway and GABLE (Girls' Education). The Malawi NPA portfolio has now been

streamlined and focused in the directly productive sector – agriculture and natural resource management.

2. **Pipeline.** As you are aware, the Mission has significant pipeline under SO1 (Agriculture) and SO2 (Environment), which were integrated into one single SO (SO 6) under the 2001-2005 CSP. Given that there is a great degree of continuity in the new CSP and significantly below the levels agreed upon in the CSP review in March 2000, the Mission would like to ask USAID/W for extension of completion date for SO 1 and 2 by one year from September 30, 2002 to September 30, 2003.
3. **Budget Request.** The Mission understands and appreciates the difficulties of the Bureau in attempting to reconcile competing requests. We would like to advise you, however, that the Management Agreement at the CSP Review of March 2000 has been used as the basis for the Mission's internal planning and the development of Strategic Objective Agreements with our GOM counterparts. To the extent that these parameters can be respected in FY 2003 it will serve to minimize revisions to the CSP both in the Mission and in USAID/W. More importantly, however, it will serve to confirm that USAID is a dependable development partner and that the efforts undertaken to develop activities which offer significant promise in the areas of good governance, market development, and the export of non-traditional commodities, i.e. diversification away from tobacco will be implemented.

Inasmuch as the current Strategic Plan is entering its final year of implementation, we are not proposing any modifications within this R4. As discussed at the time of the CSP Review, we have greatly appreciated the interaction with G, AFR/SD, and REDSO/ESA in developing the Results Packages and Performance Monitoring Plan under the new Country Strategic Plan. This document will be submitted to the Bureau in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Kiertisak Toh
Mission Director

Attachment: as stated

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Glossary

ACB	Anti-Corruption Bureau
ACDI	Agricultural Cooperative Development International
ADB	African Development Bank
ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFR/SD	Africa Bureau Office of Sustainable Development, USAID
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIR	American Institute of Research
APRU	Agricultural Policy Research Unit, Bunda College
ARD	Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
ASAP	Agricultural Sector Assistance Program
AVSC	Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response
BIMI	Blantyre Integrated Malaria Initiative
CARE	Care International
CARER	Center for Advice, Research and Education on Rights
CBE	Community Based Educators
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CDC	Center for Diseases....
CDLMIS	Contraceptive Distribution & Logistics Management Information System
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CHS	Child Health funds
CG	Consultative Group
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CRECCOM	Creative Center for Community Mobilization
COAG	Cooperative Agreement
COMPASS	Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi
CSD	Child Survival and Diseases
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CP	Congressional Presentation
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CYP	Couple-Years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DCOF	Displaced Children and Orphans
DEO	District Education Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
D/G	Democracy and Governance

DHMT	District Health Management Team
DHS	Demographic & Health Survey
DRF	Drug Revolving Fund
EA	Environmental Assessment
EC	European Community
EDO	Environmental District Officers
EIS	Environmental Information System
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESF	Economic Support Funds
EU	European Union
FEWS	Famine and Early Warning System
FF	Farm Family
FSN	Foreign Service National
FY	Financial Year
GABLE	Girls' Attainment in Basic Literacy and Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
GOM	Government of Malawi
G/HCD	USAID Global Bureau, Human Capacity Development Center
G/PHN	USAID Global Bureau, Population, Health & Nutrition Center
HBC	Home Based Care
HIID	Harvard Institute for International Development
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
ICTA	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IEF	International Eye Foundation
IEQ	Improving Education Quality
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IR	Intermediate Result
IUD	Interuterine Device
JHPIEGO	Johns Hopkins Program for International Reproductive Health
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LGE	Local Government Elections
LIFE	Leadership in Fighting Epidemics
MAARD	Modified Acquisition and Assistance Request Document
MAFE	Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project
MASIP	Malawi Agricultural Sector Investment Program
MAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MCH	Maternal and child health
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission
MDHS	Malawi Demographic & Health Survey

MEET	Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust
MIE	Malawi Institute of Education
MIITEP	Malawi Integrated In-service Teacher Education Program
ML/LA	Minilaparotomy under Local Anesthetic
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MP	Member of Parliament
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MUSCCO	Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives
NA	Not Applicable/Available
NBM	National Bank of Malawi
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NASFAM	National Association of Smallholder Farmers of Malawi
NATURE	Natural Resources Management Program
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPA	Non-Project Assistance
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
OE	Operating Expense
ORS/T	Oral Rehydration Salts/Therapy
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PA	Project Assistance
PEA	Primary Education Advisors
PIF	Policy Investment Framework
PLHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PSI	Population Services International
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RCSA	Regional Center for Southern Africa
REDSO/ESA	Regional Economics Development Support Office for Eastern and Southern Africa, USAID
RF	Results Framework
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SCF/US	Save the Children Fund/United States
SHARED	Support for Health, Agriculture and Rural Enterprise Development (Project implemented by World Learning and the Development Center)
SMC-EQ	Social Mobilization Campaign for Education Quality
SO	Strategic Objective
SOPIR	Strategic Objective Program Implementation Reviews
SP	Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine
STAFH	Support to AIDS and Family Health
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection

QUEST	Quality Education through Supporting Teachers
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
URC	Universities Research Council
US	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/W	United States Agency for International Development/Washington
USDH	United States Direct Hire (employee)
USG	United States of America Government
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WSU	Washington State University

USAID/MALAWI

Results Review

and

Resource Request

FY 2003

Part I: Overview

R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

USAID and the Mission Performance Plan. U.S. interests in Malawi are firmly rooted in the continuing process of democratization and socioeconomic development. Democracy provides the structure for facilitating people-level achievements in socioeconomic development and health. Socioeconomic development provides the wherewithal in terms of human capacity and resources to address democratic governance and social issues. Finally, the HIV/AIDS pandemic threatens to undermine progress in socioeconomic development. In addition, Malawi's ability to promote peace and stability in the region will diminish if any of these pillars are weakened or, in the case of health, further erodes.

USAID's program is consistent with the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) in Malawi. The Democracy/Governance Strategic Objectives (SO5 through FY 2000 funding and SO7 in FYs 2001-05) address efforts to strengthen the institutional base for democratic participation. This is the foundation and primary vehicle to address the MPP's goal of "Democratic Development of Malawi's Political Institutions and Practices."

USAID's efforts to encourage local empowerment, decentralization and democratic participation are not limited to the Democracy/Governance SOs. Major activities found within the Sustainable Economic Growth portfolio (SO1 Agriculture, SO2 Natural Resource Management through FY 2000 and SO6 Sustainable Economic Growth in FYs 2001-05) promote the democratic association of farmers and business to manage their own resources and make fundamental economic decisions to improve their well being. Similarly, we are focusing our effort in Health and Population (SO3, SO8) on the decentralization and the empowerment of local health care providers, and in Basic Education (SO4, SO9) we are promoting literacy and community participation in school management. Together, these efforts reinforce the MPP's goal of consolidating democratic practices throughout the Malawian society.

The Sustainable Economic Growth and Basic Education programs are USAID instruments in addressing the second MPP goal of "Sustainable Economic Development through Support for Private-Sector, Market-Based Economic Growth and Integration into the World Economy". The effectiveness of these instruments is expected to be enhanced with the implementation of the FY 2001-2005 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) which explicitly integrates agriculture, natural resources, and the non-farm private sector into one Strategic Objective which will focus on income and employment. Finally, USAID/Malawi's SO 3 (Population and Health) is the primary vehicle to achieve the MPP's third pillar which seeks to "Stabilize the Health of Malawi's Citizens and Reduce the Population Growth Rate."

The Development Context. Overall, Malawi remains one of USAID's best development partners and participates actively on regional development and political issues. The context for the USAID program remains positive, but in important ways the context is evolving due to: (a) the breadth and openness of dialogue with Malawians in government and civil society; (b) the challenge of maintaining macroeconomic stability in a liberalized economy with limited institutional and human capacity; (c) the successful national (June 1999) and local (November 2000) elections, and the ongoing decentralization of government functions; (d) donor coordination; and (e) circumstances pertaining to the individual sector programs. In each instance, USAID is perceived as a trusted

development partner who works with the Government of Malawi (GOM) in a collegial fashion to address the relevant issues.

The macroeconomic environment has been unstable throughout much of the 1990s. The Malawian Kwacha depreciated by 40% in August 1998, and another 40% over calendar year 2000. It has since stabilized but the cost of internationally procured commodities and services have increased accordingly. While there is still a problem of uncontrolled spending, the GOM is undertaking measures to bring the economy back on track. In order to restore financial discipline, the GOM imposed tight budget controls across all Ministries, including those that implement USAID programs. However, it has not been able to sustain the implementation of these measures. Treasury has had some success in reducing, and in some cases eliminating, subsidies for parastatal corporations and is making an effort to charge reasonable fees for government services including university education. The challenge is for the Treasury and line ministries to maintain fiscal discipline in order to lower the budget deficit and inflation. The lowering of the rate of inflation will serve to bring down interest rates in order to create an environment conducive to private sector growth.

The May 2000 Consultative Group (CG) meeting allowed donors to engage the GOM in identifying issues and concerns. While the focus of the discussion was macroeconomic in nature, the CG Meetings presented the opportunity for the donors to discuss sectoral issues, particularly the need to improve program implementation. With regard to USAID sectoral programs, the Government has satisfactorily addressed the outstanding issues in the Environmental, Transport (Railroad), and Basic Education sectors. Government performance permitted USAID to disburse Nonproject Assistance (NPA) in these sectors in FY 2000. The Government has also undertaken significant measures in the liberalization of the agricultural sector. These actions have enabled USAID to collaborate closely with the GOM to develop and implement the market-oriented 2001-05 Country Strategic Plan as well as permit NPA disbursements in FY 2001 and FY 2002.

In general, donor coordination has been positive. Just as we have an open dialogue with the Government and the Civil Society of Malawi, we have an open dialogue with the donor community. There is a wide continuum of beliefs on policy issues both within the Government and within the donor community. The most potent issue is the scale of appropriate social welfare programs. However, even in this issue there have been major strides to adopt programs that address short-term poverty alleviation while not undermining long-term growth prospects.

Performance of the Portfolio. FY 2000 was a year of good progress for the USAID/Malawi program. We found that building on the lessons gained through implementation and the R4 process, we have been able to be relatively more constructively engaged in emerging policy issues. This is especially true in the agricultural and health sectors. While NPA, or more accurately the potential release of NPA funds, has contributed to the progress in the agricultural sector, we have found that we have been equally effective in those sectors (Health, Education and D/G) in which we rely upon activity mechanisms. As discussed above, we believe this effectiveness is due in large measure to the respect and confidence that GOM and USAID officials share.

The Mission's Self-Assessment is that we are exceeding performance expectations in SO 1 – Agriculture. The turnaround in the Agricultural Sector which last year was assessed as "Meeting

Expectations” but was nonetheless a below average performer is significant. There currently is a healthy relationship between the GOM, the private sector and the donor community which gives confidence that Malawi will achieve the desired increases in agricultural productivity and off-farm employment over the FY 2001-05 planning period.

The Mission is also very pleased with the performance of SO 3 – Health and Population. We consider SO3 to have exceeded performance expectations over the Life of the Strategic Objective and to have met the performance targets in FY 2000. The preliminary results of the Demographic and Health Survey have been released and SO3 (Health and Population) has performed better than the annual indicators of program performance had suggested. Specifically, it was found that Infant Mortality Rate (the overall indicator for Child Survival and Disease Account funding) had declined from 134 in 1992 MDHS to 104 in 2000. It was also found that the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) had increased from 14% in 1996 to 26% in 2000. These are significant improvements. It will be very interesting to examine what the USAID impact has been when the final MDHS is released. Specifically, we will be interested in assessing the impact in those districts where USAID Development Partners have a presence.

The Mission is similarly pleased with the performance of SO5 – D/G. The steady evolution of civil society capacity within the D/G sector is impressive. Eight years ago civil society in Malawi was barely active. While there is much nurturing and evolution of civil society organizations required, we believe that these investment dollars have had considerable impact.

The Mission also remains quite pleased with the performance of SO2 (Natural Resources Management) and SO4 (Education). Both of these Strategic Objectives have achieved impressive turnarounds since 1997-98, and are back on track. The Education Objective is in fact exceeding performance targets in some areas, such as GOM commitment and girls’ access to education and is poised to address the larger issue of educational quality under the new strategic plan. The restructuring of the NPA component within SO2 has re-energized the GOM on implementation issues and is expected to result in significantly better stewardship of Malawi’s natural resources by the parties most affected.

Mission Response. The USAID/Malawi response to these experiences is contained within the 2001-2005 Country Strategic Plan that was approved in March 2000. The Strategic Objective Agreements that have been developed with our development partners are consistent with the findings and recommendations of the CSP Review. In addition to this document, USAID/Malawi would like to highlight our experience of the need to ensure effective communication and monitoring between the SO Teams and Mission Management. To improve this communication and focus on implementation, USAID/Malawi has adopted a system of semi-annual Strategic Objective Implementation Reviews (SOPIRs) which identify the outstanding issues and responsibilities. This mechanism has proven successful in identifying issues for SO Team Members, the Program Office, and Mission Management.

USAID/MALAWI

Results Review

and

Resource Request

FY 2003

Part II: Results Review

SO Text for SO: 612-001 Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi

Objective ID: 612-001

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

34% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
40% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
1% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This Strategic Objective aims at increasing per capita incomes of rural Malawian households. It focuses on reaching the two million smallholder farm families with potential to increase their productivity -- but who have limited access to production resources. The objective contributes to the key goal of the MPP to "Promote Sustainable Economic Development through Support for Private-Sector, Market-Based Economic Growth and Integration into the World Economy." Critical to achieving this objective is the improvement in agricultural incomes of the rural majority, sustainable farming systems that overcome the current over-dependence on one or two crops for both cash and food requirements, and continued liberalization of agricultural input and output markets.

We believe that the Strategic Objective (SO) has exceeded performance expectations. Over the life of the SO, performance has clearly exceed expectations. In FY 1998-99, there were policy reversals and poor implementation which weakened program performance. Performance in FY 2000, however, once again improved which leads us to the self-assessment of exceeding expectations. In FY 2000, the Government undertook a number of significant policy/regulatory reforms to liberalize the agricultural sector including the elimination of pan-territorial and pan-temporal pricing, the elimination of generalized subsidies on fertilizer inputs and maize, efforts to encourage competitive market development, and the privatization of the Malawi Railroad. The privatization of the Railroad which was supported by USAID Nonproject Assistance (NPA) has resulted in more competition and lower costs within the Transport Sector. These measures have opened up the agricultural sector, improved current program performance, and raised USAID/Malawi confidence to undertake the follow-on Strategic Objective of Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes (SO6) with confidence.

In addition to progress on the policy front in FY 2000, there has been remarkable progress made in the growth in membership and number of associations. As a result, there has been an increase in membership participation in savings mobilization and use of funds from Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) that cater to these groups. Yields for some cash and food crops such as sunflower, groundnuts, pulses, and cassava have increased. Progress on the remaining agricultural policy reforms has moved slowly due to some design problems. The Mission has engaged the Government of Malawi (GOM) in policy discussions to restructure the non-project assistance (NPA) program. The completion of the restructuring is pending USAID/W concurrence.

Key Results:

Significant progress has been made in terms of increasing smallholder farmer participation in business associations. In 2000, there were 69 associations and 81,480 members. The number of associations formed exceeds the target of 45 by 24 or 53%. Bulk purchase of agricultural inputs (mostly fertilizer) by the associations increased to 4,175 mt in 2000 (181.5% increase) against a planned target of 2,300 mt. Similarly, goods marketed through agribusinesses were valued at \$318,000, or 60% above target levels.

Supported by USAID, the GOM has undertaken several positive policy actions which are contributing to improving the rural economy. These include: (1) elimination of pan-territorial and pan-temporal pricing; (2) elimination of generalized subsidies on fertilizer inputs and maize outputs; and (3) elimination of Treasury subsidies to many parastatals and the requirements that parastatals -- including the Agricultural Development and Marketing Cooperation (ADMARC) be self-sufficient. These developments provide new opportunities for increased economic diversification and growth.

Performance and Prospects:

The results achieved have exceeded the 2000 targets for most of the indicators that measure performance for this SO. Specific performance by IRs, as indicated below, is encouraging and the trend is expected to continue.

IR1.1 Rural Business Developed: The number of farmer-owned agribusinesses and cooperatives supported under the program increased from 39 in 1999 to 69 in 2000. As a result, the target was exceeded by 53%. The total membership increased to 81,440 in 2000, up by 42% from 1999; and exceeding the 2000 target by 24%. Of the total membership, 26,679 (48.7%) were women compared to 40% for 1999. The increase in the number and membership of the associations reflects expansion to new areas. Outside members are attracted by the growing presence of other rural-based services such as SACCOs. Following the success of the activity, the National Bank of Malawi, one of two major commercial banks, has provided a line of credit to association members growing non-traditional export or other cash crops. This is a step in the right direction considering the risk aversion of Malawi's commercial banks towards lending to smallholders. The strengthening of rural based SACCOs, and the involvement of commercial banks will make a significant contribution to improving rural incomes. Efforts aimed at supporting dairy farmers continued in three milk-shed designated areas. A private sector artificial insemination program trained 30 people in the year 2000 (none in 1999).

IR1.2 Market Efficiency Improved: Key to improving market efficiency is bulk purchase and sale of agricultural inputs/outputs to lower marketing costs, thus increasing producer incomes. Production input supplies purchased by farmer association members increased from 3,554 mt in 1999 to 4,175 mt in 2000, exceeding the target of 2,300 mt by more than 75%.. The target figure for 2000 was 2,300 mt. Sales of some export crops such as chilies benefited from higher prices by selling through associations. Average 2000 nominal prices for association members were 25% higher than 1999 prices; and 56% higher than those received by non-association members. In terms of volume, 920 mt was sold, up by 251% over 1999 -- but much lower than 2,000 mt target. The drop resulted from reduced cotton sales due to intermittent breakdowns in the

ginning factory. However, steady progress is being made by our development partners to introduce new cash crops that are of higher gross margins. Groundnuts and pigeon peas, recently introduced under this program, show great potential for increased incomes to smallholder farmers. The Grain Legume Development Project which is supported by USAID was launched. This "Project" is a collaborative effort, led and actively supported by the private sector legume product processors with "backward linkages" to producers, researchers and GOM policy makers and extension agents.

IR1.3 Productivity/Diversification Increased: While the total smallholder area planted in other crops other than maize and tobacco remained the same, yields of food crops other than maize showed impressive increases. Sunflower increased by 7%, and groundnut/pulses by 6%. Approximately 2,757,186 mt of cassava and 1,877,032 mt of sweet potatoes were produced in 2000 -- an increase of 208% and 13%, respectively. With USAID support, a new program to accelerate the multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of pigeon pea and groundnuts was introduced in the year 2000. Participating dairy farmers have increased milk production from 5 to 15 liters per cow per day under a USAID-funded Land O' Lakes activity.

IR 1.4 Enabling Environment Established: As discussed above, the GOM has eliminated many of the policy and regulatory constraints to increasing Malawi's agricultural productivity. ADMARC and other parastatals are being weaned from government subsidies. Privatization of the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) is almost complete. Progress on rationalizing and developing the Malawi Agricultural Sector Investment Program (MASIP) has continued at a slow but steady pace. Under USAID support, a private sector-led action plan for an agricultural input supply system is being developed. This will further efforts to increase private sector participation in agricultural inputs supply.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID has merged its earlier work in agriculture, the environment and trade and investment into one new SO under the 2001-2005 CSP. Inasmuch as the current CSP was only approved in March 2000, the Mission does not anticipate significant adjustments in the foreseeable future. USAID does intend to continue to address policy issues and strengthen private sector capacity to respond to emerging agribusiness opportunities within the new objective.

Other Donor Programs:

The important bilateral partners in addressing Malawi's agricultural, environment and employment challenges include the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, and the European community (EC). The EC and the United Kingdom continue to provide major support to food security related activities. Denmark and Germany continue to provide leadership in the livestock and irrigation sectors. The bilateral donors with the World Bank and other UN agencies are involved in guiding the Government to develop a realistic agricultural sector investment program through MASIP. During the year 2000, there has been donor consultation to include increased HIV/AIDS awareness in the work place.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The USAID/Malawi Agricultural Program is being implemented through a number of U.S. based firms and institutions. These are Associates in Rural Development, Land O' Lakes, Development Alternatives, Inc., Agricultural Cooperation Development International, International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics, CARE, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture and the Barents Group. All these organizations are working in partnership with Malawian counterparts.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Objective ID: 612-001

Approved: 15-03-95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Indicator: Real per capita rural incomes: Real Malawi kwacha

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Real Malawi Kwacha, 1994 (nominal prices deflated by inflation to 1994 constant). 1994 Real Malawi Kwacha are converted to U.S. Dollars at the Average 1994 Exchange Rate of 8.736 Kwacha = \$1: Real Malawi Kwacha

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	803
1999	923	922
2000	970	NA
2001	1,018	
2002	1,031	
2003	1,035	

Source:

Bunda College: Agricultural Policy Research Unit (APRU).

Indicator/Description:

Measures income of all rural households in Malawi using a representative sample covering most districts in Malawi.

Comments:

1998 was the first year to collect and report the per capita data. The survey was repeated in 1999. However, data for 2000 were not collected. APRU and USAID/Malawi are establishing a rural income monitoring and evaluation system that will collect and report data on regular basis for period 2001 to 2005. The system will ensure that data are reliable and available every year.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Objective ID: 612-001

Approved: 15-03-95

Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi

Result Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Indicator: Real per capita rural incomes: U.S. Dollars

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Real Malawi Kwacha, 1994 (nominal prices deflated by inflation to 1994 constant). 1994 Real Malawi Kwacha are converted to U.S. Dollars at the Average 1994 Exchange Rate of 8.736 Kwacha = \$1: U.S. Dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	92.92
1999	105.65	105.54
2000	111.03	NA
2001	116.53	
2002	118.0	
2003	118.5	

Source:

Bunda College: Agricultural Policy Research Unit (APRU): Rural per Capita Income study commissioned by USAID

Indicator/Description:

Measures income of all rural households in Malawi using a representative sample covering most districts in Malawi.

Comments:

1998 was the first year to collect and report the per capita data. The survey was repeated in 1999. However, data for 2000 were not collected. APRU and USAID/Malawi are establishing a rural income monitoring and evaluation system that will collect and report data on regular basis for period 2001 to 2005. The system will ensure that data are reliable and available every year.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Objective ID: 612-001

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 1.1 Rural Business Developed

Indicator: Number of profitable agribusiness and cooperatives

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	17
1998	27	27
1999	35	39
2000	45	69
2001	90	
2002	95	
2003	100	

Source:

ACDI, MUSCCO and Land 'O' Lakes

Indicator/Description:

The indicator measures the number of associations and cooperatives and their total membership.

Comments:

The indicator combines values from three grantees supported by the SO. Females comprise 40% of the total membership in the associations and cooperatives. ACDI works with NASFAM on farmer agribusiness groups and cooperatives that grow and market variety of cash crops such as Ground nuts, paprika, Soya beans, Chillies, Cotton, and Coffee. MUSCCO provides financial services to farmers through their being members of SACCOs in the NASFAM areas. Land 'O' Lakes provides advisory services to farmer milk groups, associations and cooperatives. The indicator shows the impact of USAID activities, but does not capture all profitable agribusinesses and cooperatives in Malawi.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Objective ID: 612-001

Approved: 1995-03-15

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 1.1 Rural Business Developed

Indicator: Profitable agribusiness and cooperatives: Total membership

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number of members

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	21,759
1998	40,000	41,821
1999	51,160	57,179
2000	65,840	81,440
2001	85,000	
2002	90,000	
2003	100,000	

Source:

ACDI, MUSCCO and Land 'O' Lakes

Indicator/Description:

The indicator measures the number of associations and cooperatives and their total membership.

Comments:

The indicator combines values from three grantees supported by the SO. Females comprise 48.70% of the total membership in the associations and cooperatives. ACDI works with NASFAM on farmer agribusiness groups and cooperatives involved in growing and marketing a variety of cash crops such as Ground nuts, paprika, Soya beans, Chillies, Cotton, and Coffee. MUSCCO provides financial services to farmers through their being members to SACCOs in the NASFAM areas. Land 'O' Lakes provides a variety of advisory services to farmers milk groups, associations and cooperatives. This measure reports on the impact of USAID activities, but does not capture all profitable agribusinesses and cooperatives in Malawi.

In 2000, NASFAM trained 726 Association leaders and staff of which 34% were women.

Overall, women comprise 32% of the total membership. NASFAM also held 2,600 meetings and working session with clubs, market groups and associations.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Objective ID: 612-001

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 1.2 Market Efficiency Improved

Indicator: Volume of goods marketed through agribusinesses: Inputs - tons

Disaggregated By: Category of goods

Unit of Measure: Metric tons

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	0
1998	600	2,600
1999	2,000	3,554
2000	2,300	4,175
2001	5,500	
2002	5,700	
2003	5,760	

Source:

ACDI/NASFAM

Indicator/Description:

The indicator measures the volumes of inputs (mostly fertilizer) sold through agribusinesses, giving farmers lower input costs.

Comments:

ACDI works with NASFAM on farmer agribusiness groups and cooperatives that grow and market a variety of cash crops such as Ground nuts, paprika, Soya beans, Chillies, Cotton, and Coffee. In 2000, the National Bank of Malawi (NBM) and Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (MUSCCO) joined Malawi Rural Finance Company in providing seasonal credit to NASFAM members. Over Mk50 million was provided by MUSCCO and NBM. Three other donors (EU, DANIDA, and NORAD) have signed project contracts with NASFAM for construction of market center depots, providing funds for training, expansion of offices and community based infrastructure.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Objective ID: 612-001

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 1.2 Market Efficiency Improved

Indicator: Volume of goods marketed through agribusinesses: Output - tons

Disaggregated By: Category of goods

Unit of Measure: Metric tons

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	0
1998	10	38
1999	1,000	262
2000	2,000	920
2001	3,000	
2002	3,000	
2003	3,100	

Source:

ACDI/NASFAM

Indicator/Description:

The indicator measures the volumes of outputs (Ground nuts, paprika, Soya beans, Chillies, Cotton, and Coffee) sold through agribusinesses, giving farmers higher output prices.

Comments:

ACDI works with NASFAM on farmer agribusiness groups and cooperatives that grow and market a variety of cash crops such as Ground nuts, paprika, Soya beans, Chillies, Cotton, and Coffee. In 2000, the National Bank of Malawi (NBM) and Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (MUSCCO) joined Malawi Rural Finance Company in providing seasonal credit to NASFAM members. Over Mk50 Million was provided by MUSCCO and NBM. Three other donors (EU, DANIDA, and NORAD) have signed project contracts with NASFAM for construction of market center depots, providing funds for training, expansion of offices and community based infrastructure.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Objective ID: 612-001

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 1.2 Market Efficiency Improved

Indicator: Value of goods marketed through agribusinesses: Inputs - US \$ value

Disaggregated By: Category of goods

Unit of Measure: US\$ (million dollars)

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	0
1998	0.3	1.5
1999	1.0	1.245
2000	1.3	1.512
2001	1.5	
2002	1.7	
2003	2.0	

Source:

ACDI/NASFAM

Indicator/Description:

The indicator measures the values of inputs (mostly fertilizer) sold through agribusinesses, giving farmers lower input costs .

Comments:

ACDI works with NASFAM on farmer agribusiness groups and cooperatives that grow and market a variety of cash crops such as Ground nuts, paprika, Soya beans, Chillies, Cotton, and Coffee. The total purchase values for the fertilizers were converted from Malawi Kwacha to U.S. Dollars at the following rates: In 1998, MK38.90 to 1USD; 1999, MK41.00 to 1 USD; 2000, MK41.00 to 1USD.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Objective ID: 612-001

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 1.2 Market Efficiency Improved

Indicator: Value of goods marketed through agribusinesses: Outputs - US \$ value

Disaggregated By: Category of goods

Unit of Measure: US\$ (million dollars)

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	0
1998	0.015	0.3
1999	0.1	0.185
2000	0.2	0.318
2001	0.3	
2002	0.35	
2003	0.40	

Source:

ACDI/NASFAM

Indicator/Description:

The indicator measures the values of outputs sold through agribusinesses, giving farmers lower input costs and higher output prices.

Comments:

In 2000, the associations exported Birdseye chilli peppers to Europe and Australia at a profit of USD27,000, and Groundnuts to Zambia at a profit. The total values for the Crops (Ground nuts, paprika, Soya beans, Chillies, Cotton, and Coffee) sold were converted from Malawi Kwacha to U.S. Dollars at the following rates: In 1998, MK42.00 to 1USD; 1999, MK42.00 to 1 USD; 2000, MK70.00 to 1USD. The exchange rates are different from those for inputs because of the different times at which a particular crop was sold. Crops for 1999/2000 season are sold between June and October 2000; while the fertilizers for the same crops were purchased in June to October 1999.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Agricultural Incomes on Per Capita Basis

Objective ID: 612-001

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 1.3 Productivity/Diversification Increased

Indicator: Share of (total) smallholder area planted to non-maize and non-tobacco

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	NA	29.1
1996	31.0	31.1
1997	33.0	34.1
1998	36.0	36.9
1999	39.0	43.6
2000	41.0	43.4
2001	43.0	
2002	44.0	
2003	44.0	

Source:

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, and Famine and Early Warning System.

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of total smallholder area planted to all other crops other than maize and tobacco

Comments:

This indicator measures diversification by smallholder farmers away from tobacco as the major cash crop and away from maize as the major food crop. The crops include rice, wheat, sorghum, millet, pulses, cotton, ground nuts, sunflower, sesame, coffee, paprika, chillies, cassava and potatoes. This data is nation wide.

SO Text for SO: 612-002 Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi

Objective ID: 612-002

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
10% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
70% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Please note the Primary Link to the Agency Strategic Framework is 5.5 Natural Resource Management. We were unable to access this via the Menu.

USAID/Malawi has implemented a comprehensive policy and legislative reform program aimed at increasing the community and private sector involvement in Natural Resources Management (NRM). These policies have shifted the rights and responsibilities of managing the country's natural resources from the Government to the concerned communities and end-users. This shift in policy direction is already showing increased community participation and is expected to improve Malawi's natural resource conservation and management capacity. Pricing mechanisms for forestry products were also approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Development Affairs. The service programs aimed at extending improved NRM technologies have continued to strengthen partnership development with positive results. The beneficiaries for these efforts include more than 80% of the rural population which depend upon the natural resource base for productivity. The number of farmers that have adopted improved soil conservation practices and sustainable natural resource management has significantly increased over the years.

Key Results:

The five planned policy measures were approved by the GOM in FY 2000. These include: (1) Land Resources & Conservation Policy which addresses the need for efficient land use and sustainable agricultural productivity through the adoption of improved soil conservation and soil fertility practices; (2) Parks & Wildlife Policy which addresses the need to improve the management of wildlife resources in protected areas through partnerships with communities and the private sector; (3) Water Resources Policy which works to improve the supply of clean water through improved management of watersheds; (4) Fisheries Policy which has as its objective the conservation and sustainable utilization of fish resources; and (5) Irrigation policy which addresses utilization of water resources for agricultural productivity at the smallholder level. In addition to these measures the Land Policy which addresses land tenure security and land administration to ensure community participation and democratization of land allocation is being finalized for GOM review and approval. The area under improved soil fertility practices was slightly above the planned target of 20,000 hectares (ha) while that under improved soil conservation practices was 9,375 ha against the targeted 14,000 ha. Due to the exceptionally lengthy procurement process, the activity is more than a year behind in the achievement of planned targets. The number of farm families which adopted the improved soil fertility technologies was 87,113 against a target of 100,000. Those adopting improved soil conservation practices were 32,301 from a target of 60,000. While household level performance has been disappointing, the Mission has been encouraged by the number of communities which have adopted Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) practices -- 171 as

opposed to the target of 100. The proportion of customary land upon which CBNRM is practiced relative to total area of customary land in the target districts also significantly exceeds the target -- 20% (actual) as against the target of 15%.

Performance and Prospects:

IR 2.1: Comprehensive Policy and Legislative Framework Established: As discussed above, the five important policy measures have been approved by the Cabinet. Following Cabinet approval, the Environmental Management Act, Forestry and Fisheries Acts have been enacted by Parliament. The other pieces of legislation are at different drafting stages but are expected to be enacted by next year. USAID assistance for the drafting of various pieces of legislation is provided through Non-Project Assistance (NPA). The Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) was officially formed as a local NGO in fulfillment of the requirement under the NPA component. A board of trustees and a board of governors have been selected. This activity will permit the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA) to provide nearly US\$ 1 million for the creation of a small grant facility.

IR2.2: Capacity of National NRM Institutions Strengthened: Initial activities under this IR were completed with the ending of the University of Arizona Cooperative Agreement (COAG). Unfortunately, the in-country planning and monitoring capacity does not appear to have been institutionalized sufficiently. USAID/Malawi therefore is exploring options to strengthen the development of Geographic Information System (GIS) capability within the sector under the FY 2001-05 program. These efforts will enhance further the planning and operations of participating agencies which have previously received GIS training.

IR2.3: Service Programs Improved: This activity which centers on research and extension of improved land management technologies has been instrumental in developing diverse NRM practices that have undergone rigorous testing and adaptation with farmers. The most popular include undersowing Tephrosia for improved soil fertility and crop yields; and contour planting of vetiver grass hedgerows to control runoff and erosion. USAID now has 40 partners in the public, donor, NGO, and private sector communities cooperating on this activity. In 2000, the number of farm families that adopted contour strips of grass/shrubs, and reduced tillage or combinations thereof was 32,301 (46.17% less than the target of 60,000 farmers; but 64.85% higher than 19,594 achieved in 1999). The hectareage under contour strips of grass/shrubs and reduced tillage was 9,375 ha (33% lower than the targeted figure of 14,000 hectares; but 52.34% higher than the 6,154 ha achieved in 1999). Adoption of soil improving practices followed more or less the same trend. Over 87% of the planned farm families (100,000) adopted the technology on their farms which translated into 20,196ha of land put under this set of technologies. The percent increase in hectareages was much smaller compared to the increase in the number of farm families because of widespread interest in the technology and most of the farmers that participated have small landholdings. At least 30% of farm families participating in soil conservation/soil fertility practices were female headed households, of which 35% participated in tree planting. A total of 105 farmers and 692 NGO and project staff have been trained in various aspects of agroforestry practices. The bias toward NGO and project staff training enhanced capacity so that the NGOs could assume more/all responsibility in the near future. To increase

adoption of better NRM practices, the project is exploring the marketing potential of some agroforestry related products such as oil from the Moringa tree seed. The Malawi agroforestry extension activity continues to provide leadership in promoting sound land-use practices in Malawi.

IR2.4: Capacity of communities to manage natural resources improved: The number of communities that have adopted CBNRM practices, e.g. communal tree planting, wood lots, protection of natural forests, bee keeping and fish farming is 171 against the planned target of 100. The proportion of customary land upon which CBNRM is practiced relative to total area of customary land in the target district surpassed the target of 15% by 5%. Collaboration between the Government of Malawi and Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi (COMPASS) has initiated a CBNRM Working Group. The main function of the Working Group is to develop a CBNRM strategy and to provide guidance on CBNRM implementation. This Working Group has been approved by the National Council for the Environment. COMPASS is also working toward creating reasonable targets for policy advocacy by supporting the establishment of a Parliamentary Committee on Environmental Affairs to improve the impact of CBNRM initiatives. COMPASS has provided small grants worth a total value of \$265,000 to 24 CBNRM groups. Of the 24 groups, 19 are directly linked to community-based organizations. Funded activities include: provision of a boat and engine to enhance the community ability to enforce fishing laws on Lake Chilwa; establishing community herbal gardens to provide access to low-cost traditional medicines; production and sale of briquettes made from waste paper and sawdust as alternatives to the use of firewood and charcoal; fish farming; tree nursery/tree planting and bee-keeping. The COMPASS project has demonstrated that support provided directly to community-based organizations is a more effective means of delivering development funds to target groups. The challenge, however, is to improve the organizational capacity and management skills of these groups in order to become sustainable. While it is still too early to make a conclusive assessment of the viability of the activities, some have already made significant progress toward becoming sustainable. For example, a fruit tree nursery group raised over 40,000 seedlings, many of which have been improved by grafting and budding. There is high demand of seedlings from smallholder farmers. COMPASS has established a good network with the public and private sector communities for the promotion of CBNRM activities in Malawi.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Under the new CSP, NRM is integrated with agriculture and off-farm employment under the Increased Sustainable Economic Growth Strategic Objective. USAID's intention to fund a new CBNRM activity on Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forestry resources with emphasis on utilization of non-timber forestry products is a result of an evaluation on a similar activity funded by GTZ. The Malawi Agroforestry Extension (MAFE) activity will end July 30, 2002, and the follow on activity will be geographically focused to maximize impact. The projected outyear shortage of funds as indicated by the FY 2001 and FY 2002 controls may result in the Mission focusing its Natural Resource Management efforts exclusively in those areas of soil and water management which are most closely linked to the objective of agricultural productivity.

Other Donor Programs:

The DANIDA environmental management activity is designed to strengthen integration of environmental concerns in decentralized district-level planning and to develop capacity within the GOM for "State of the Environment" reporting. GTZ continues to support CBNRM activities in border zone areas of two protected areas and on customary land. Their activity focuses on the utilization of non-timber forestry products and rearing of guinea fowl. The World Bank is redesigning its support to the environmental/natural resource sector. UNDP will continue to support the Department of Environmental Affairs to build capacity at the district level for effective environmental management.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Washington State University cooperative agreement for agroforestry is to be extended through July 2002; the Development Alternatives, Inc., contract will implement the CBNRM activity through February 2004.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Objective ID: 612-002

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Indicator: Adoption of improved soil conservation practices: no. of hectares

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: no. of hectares (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	400	385
1997	600	506
1998	750	2,872
1999	5,000	6,154
2000	14,000	9,375
2001	14,000	
2002	16,000	
2003	18,000	

Source:

Washington State University (WSU): Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project (MAFE) and partner institution reports

Indicator/Description:

Improved soil conservation practices with contour strips of grass/shrub species. Note: Previous data has counted physical contour ridging. Because the integration of dense vegetative barriers on the ridges is vital for the reduction of erosion and soil runoff, simple contour ridging is no longer being included as an improved soil conservation practice.

Comments:

MAFE works with 40 partners mostly Non- Government Organizations through supplying quality germplasm, producing and disseminating training and extension materials, and providing policy support to GOM. In 2000, MAFE trained 797 management staff, extension workers, farmers and local leaders in Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation, and best-bet practices in agroforestry.

The data in this table do not capture all improved conservation practices in Malawi; but only the USAID (MAFE) funded activities. Data are reported at the end of each crop year. The crop year 2000 is October 1999 to September 2000.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Objective ID: 612-002

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Indicator: Adoption of improved soil conservation practices: no. of farm families (FF)

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: no. of farm families (FF)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	1,000	822
1997	1,400	1,272
1998	3,000	6,464
1999	10,000	19,594
2000	60,000	32,301
2001	50,000	
2002	57,000	
2003	65,000	

Source:

Washington State University (WSU): Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project (MAFE) and partner institution reports

Indicator/Description:

Improved soil conservation practices with contour strips of grass/shrub species. Note: Previous data has counted physical contour ridging. Because the integration of dense vegetative barriers on the ridges is vital for the reduction of erosion and soil runoff, simple contour ridging is no longer being included as an improved soil conservation practice.

Comments:

MAFE works with 40 partners mostly Non- Government Organizations through supplying quality germplasm, producing and disseminating training and extension materials, and providing policy support to GOM. In 2000, MAFE trained 797 management staff, extension workers, farmers and local leaders in Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation, and best-bet practices in agroforestry.

The data in this table do not capture all improved conservation practices in Malawi; but only the USAID (MAFE) funded activities. Data are reported at the end of each crop year. The crop year 2000 is October 1999 to September 2000. In the 2000 data, 30% of the farm families that have adopted improved soil conservation practices are female headed.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Objective ID: 612-002

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Indicator: Adoption of improved soil fertility practices: no. of hectares

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: no. of hectares

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	3,500	3,311
1997	7,000	4,381
1998	10,000	6,525
1999	12,500	13,638
2000	20,000	20,196
2001	28,000	
2002	35,000	
2003	45,000	

Source:

Washington State University: Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project (MAFE) and partner institution reports

Indicator/Description:

Improved soil fertility practices include inter-cropping with soil-improving trees and/or short-term fallow systems.

Comments:

MAFE works with 40 partners mostly Non- Government Organizations through supplying quality germplasm, producing and disseminating training and extension materials, and providing policy support to GOM. In 2000, MAFE trained 797 management staff, extension workers, farmers and local leaders in Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation, and best-bet practices in agroforestry.

The data in this table do not capture the adoption of all improved soil fertility practices in Malawi; but only the USAID (MAFE) funded activities. Data are reported at the end of each crop year. The crop year 2000 is October 1999 to September 2000.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Objective ID: 612-002

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Indicator: Adoption of improved soil fertility practices: no. of farm families (FF)

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: no. of farm families (FF)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	7,000	6,543
1997	15,000	12,993
1998	22,000	23,533
1999	35,000	50,869
2000	100,000	87,113
2001	95,000	
2002	100,000	
2003	120,000	

Source:

Washington State University: Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project (MAFE) and partner institution reports

Indicator/Description:

Improved soil fertility practices include inter-cropping with soil-improving trees and/or short-term fallow systems.

Comments:

MAFE works with 40 partners mostly Non- Government Organizations through supplying quality germplasm, producing and disseminating training and extension materials, and providing policy support to GOM. In 2000, MAFE trained 797 management staff, extension workers, farmers and local leaders in Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation, and best-bet practices in agroforestry.

The data in this table do not capture all improved soil fertility practices in Malawi; but only the USAID (MAFE) funded activities. Data are reported at the end of each crop year. The crop year 2000 is October 1999 to September 2000. In the 2000 data, 30% of the farm families that have adopted improved soil fertility practices are female headed.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Objective ID: 612-002

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 2.1 Comprehensive Policy and Legislative Framework Established

Indicator: New policies and legislation enacted: Policies

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number of national and/or sectoral policies which have been enacted

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	1**	1**
1997	1***	0
1998	6****	5*
1999	1#	5##
2000	5##	5##
2001	1+	

Source:

University of Arizona reports; GOM documents

Indicator/Description:

National Policies/Legislation include the National Environmental Policy (NEP) and Environmental Management Act (EMA). Sectoral Policies/Legislation are those in forestry, fisheries, parks/wildlife, land use, agriculture and water/irrigation sectors.

Comments:

This indicator tracks only policies which have been enacted. Hidden is the complex and time consuming process which leads to enactment. Each new policy and legislation requires that an action plan for reform be developed; that an internal review and revision of the policy be completed; that stakeholder consultations take place; that draft policy/legislation be revised to reflect the stakeholder consultations; and that approval be received from the appropriate government body (the Cabinet approves policies; the Head of State approves legislation, which must also be gazetted). USAID supports a policy advisor within the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs who is helping to coordinate this policy and legislative reform process.* Includes forestry. Policies are already in place and being implemented. In 1999, policies governing wildlife, fisheries, water resources, irrigation and land resources were approved by cabinet. ** NEP. *** Forestry. **** Forestry, wildlife, fisheries, water resources, irrigation, land resources, # Land. ## Wildlife, fisheries, water resources, irrigation, land resources, +Land Policy.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Objective ID: 612-002

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 2.1 Comprehensive Policy and Legislative Framework Established

Indicator: New policies and legislation enacted: New legislation

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number of national and/or sectoral legislation enacted

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	1*
1997	NA	2**
1998	6***	2#
1999	1##	0
2000	0	0
2001	5+	

Source:

University of Arizona reports; GOM documents

Indicator/Description:

National Policies/Legislation include the National Environmental Policy (NEP) and Environmental Management Act (EMA). Sectoral Policies/Legislation are those in forestry, fisheries, parks/wildlife, land use, agriculture and water/irrigation sectors.

Comments:

This indicator tracks only legislations which have been enacted. Hidden is the complex and time consuming process which leads to enactment. Each new policy and legislation requires that an action plan for reform be developed; that an internal review and revision of the policy be completed; that stakeholder consultations take place; that draft policy/legislation be revised to reflect the stakeholder consultations; and that approval be received from the appropriate government body (the Cabinet approves policies; the Head of State approves legislation, which must also be gazetted). USAID supports a policy advisor within the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs who is helping to coordinate this policy and legislative reform process. * EMA. ** Forestry, fisheries. *** Forestry, wildlife, fisheries, water resources, irrigation, land resources # Forestry, fisheries. ## Land, +wildlife, water resources., irrigation, land resources, and Land

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Objective ID: 612-002

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 2.2 Expanded Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Program

Indicator: Number of communities adopting CBNRM practices in target districts.

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number of villages/communities

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	0
2000	100	171
2001	200	
2002	300	
2003	350	
2004	400	

Source:

COMPASS, GOM, and donor reports

Indicator/Description:

CBNRM practices must include implementation of a CBNRM action plan sanctioned by a community institution that represents the interests of the community as a whole. The action plan might incorporate best practices in forest management, wildlife conservation, soil management, or sustainable agriculture.

Comments:

This measure reports on the impact of USAID (COMPASS) activities. It does not include all Malawian CBNRM activities. The 171 communities are made up of 113 communities where COMPASS small-grant activities are being implemented and 58 communities where training has resulted in implementation of improved natural resource management practices.

We have revised upwards the annual targets for this indicator based on the impact COMPASS had during 1999/2000. Our five-year target is being raised from 200 reported in R4 FY2002 to 400 with an annual increment of 100 in years one to three and 50 in years 4 and 5. Since most of our impact is through the COMPASS small-grants program, we believe that annual increment will decline in years 4 and 5 as grant funds are exhausted and new awards cease.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources

Objective ID: 612-002

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 2.2 Expanded Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Program

Indicator: Increased adoption of CBNRM practices in target districts: % customary land

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Percent customary land

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	<10
2000	15	20
2001	20	
2002	25	
2003	30	
2004	40	

Source:

COMPASS, GOM, and donor reports

Indicator/Description:

Proportion of customary land upon which community-based management of natural resources is practiced relative to the total area of customary land in the district(s).

Comments:

The baseline (1999) and interim targets have been revised. Our approach to data collection using Environmental District Officers (EDO) and their colleagues in the COMPASS focal Districts runs the risk of under or over reporting in districts where there is shortage of rigorous quantitative data and when the individual EDO in a district changes. The new EDO may not be fully apprised of the available data sources or may have a different understanding of the indicator or perception of the landscape.

We believe that our 1999 baseline (reported in R4 FY2002) of less than 3.0% of the customary land in our six original focal districts was unduly pessimistic. In discussions with the EDOs in five of these Districts plus our four additional focal districts (as of January 1st 2001), we feel that a better estimate of the 1999 baseline is about 10% or less. We have escalated our annual targets by 5.0% in the first three years and 10% in years 4 and 5. We believe that a multiplier effect will occur in years 4 and 5 as the number of adopter-communities increases.

SO Text for SO: 612-003 Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and HIV Transmission and Improved Child Health Practices

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Objective ID: 612-003

Objective Name: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and HIV Transmission and Improved Child Health Practices

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
25% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
20% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
5% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
40% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
10% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

SO3 is directly linked to the Agency Objective of "World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected," and is the primary vehicle to support the MPP Goal to "Stabilized Health Conditions of Malawi's Citizens and a Reduced Population Growth Rate." The purpose of SO3 is to reduce fertility and transmission of HIV by supporting family planning, child survival and HIV/AIDS programs. Mothers and children under five years of age are the key beneficiaries while children affected by AIDS are a beneficiary sub-group. Men are a target group because they are the decision-makers on behaviors that affect fertility and health. The preliminary results of the 2000 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) released in March 2001, indicate that the SO performance exceeded expectations over the five-year life of the SO. Declines in infant and child mortality rates (IMR/CMR) and an increase in contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) were greater than the targets. The CPR (the key indicator for measuring DA funded results) rose from 14% in 1996 to 26% in 2000. IMR (the overall indicator for CSD funds) declined from 134 (1992 MDHS) to 104 (2000 MDHS).

Funds from the DA account provide support for family planning activities including the updating of reproductive health curricula, training of health workers, delivery and supervision of family planning services emphasizing infection prevention, and community mobilization to increase the numbers of family planning acceptors. Funds from the CSD/HIV account support the implementation and monitoring of the Government of Malawi five-year HIV/AIDS plan, social marketing and distribution of condoms, behavior change activities promoting low-risk sexual behaviors, Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT), support for vulnerable children and home-based care. CSD Child Health (CHS) funds provide for the increase in quality of and access to maternal and child health (MCH) services, especially at health centers and in communities in target districts. USAID PVO partners work directly with district health management teams (DHMT) in seven districts to improve management, support systems, and health service delivery, including water and sanitation. CSD/CHS funds also support the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) planning and health reform activities for improving the quality, equity and efficiency of MCH services. In Blantyre District, CSD/Malaria funds support the Blantyre Integrated Malaria Initiative, which aims to improve diagnosis and treatment of malaria in health centers and in communities, including prophylactic malaria treatment for pregnant women. CSD/HIV and CHS funds support monitoring and evaluation activities, including the 2000 MDHS, that is providing data to measure the impact and success of this SO during the 1995-2000 period.

Key Results:

Couple-years of protection (CYP)--a proxy indicator for CPR that annually measures impact of DA funds--have risen steadily since first reported in 1998. The 2000 target for CYP (349,125) was exceeded by 48,635--a clear indication of success in family planning service delivery. CSD funds supported social marketing of condoms and oral rehydration salts (ORS). The number of condoms sold to wholesalers and retailer outlets was 5.73 million, 273,000 less than the targeted level of 6.0 million. The number of ORS sales to the same outlets was 1.08 million which is 404,795 more than last year's sales. With DA funding, access to the full range of family planning services increased compared to 1999 as a total of 29 hospitals across the country are now providing comprehensive services, although 4 less than the targeted figure of 33 hospitals. With CSD funding the new approach of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) was fully implemented in one district while four others have already launched baseline studies and training activities. Through PVO-DHMT partnership activities to improve planning, management and service delivery there is clear evidence that USAID funds are reaching down to the rural communities where the basic health services are most needed and will have the greatest impact. In all, 178 drug revolving funds (DRF) (exceeding the target of 160) have been established to provide an immediate supply of malaria medications and ORS to the children and people living in these rural villages.

Performance and Prospects:

In spite of the improvements made over the past five years, Malawi's fertility, HIV infection, IMR/CMR are still among the highest in the world. The 2000 MDHS reports that the total fertility rate declined from 6.7 in 1992 to 6.3 in 2000 while the CPR significantly surpassed the SO life period target of 20% by 6 percentage points. This success is likely due to the impact of Banja La Mtsogolo, a UK funded non-governmental family planning service provider, which opened 21 private clinics over the past five years and provided about 40% of the voluntary sterilization services for Malawi. The most recent data on HIV seroprevalence rates are not yet available; however, last year's four-fold increase in the number of clients requesting voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) from 5,663 in 1999 to 21,483 in 2000 gives a strong indication that the high levels of knowledge about HIV/AIDS are leading to changes in attitude and may lead to changes of behaviors that reduce risk of infection.

In the year under review, the Malawian President and government officials continued to demonstrate strong commitment and support for the national HIV/AIDS program. Changes in the overall policy environment were measured in 1998 with the AIDS Policy Environment Score and in 2000 with the AIDS Program Effort Index. Over the two year period, respondents perceived that the policy environment had greatly improved in all seven components (political support, program resources, policy formulation, organizational structure, legal/regulatory environment, program resources, program components, and evaluation/research). The two most improved were policy formulation up from 53.7 (1998) to 74.2 (2000), and political support up from 52.1 to 70.9. In a move to manage for results, the findings from two studies that were carried out to assess Home-Based Care (HBC) services and capacity strengthening needs of organizations of Persons Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHA), were incorporated in the redesign of existing activities and development of new ones. The HBC study pointed out areas for improvement in training of HBC volunteers and provision of basic medicine, food and supplies

like soap to sick people. As a result, the training manual for HBC was redesigned and patient and volunteer kits were developed and financed by USAID and private foundations. The PLHA assessment was used to develop a program to support the networks of PLHA organizations that provide services directly to those who are suffering most from HIV/AIDS.

IR 3.1 Increased availability of condoms and health supplies at wholesale and retail outlets: With CSD funds, social marketing of condoms increased by 27% over 1999 sales; but were 4.6% less than the 2000 target. While condom sales have been below target for the past two years, there has been a significant increase in the distribution of free condoms through the public sector (from 3.3 million in 1998 to 5.4 million in 2000). The overall increase in the uptake of condoms nationwide went from 10.5 million in 1998 to 11 million in 2000 indicating an increased coverage and demand for condoms. ORS sales were 10% less than the target, probably due to increased stocks available free in the public sector and lower cholera incidence during the 1999-2000 cholera season.

IR3.2 Increased provision of quality reproductive and child health services: With DA funding, a total of 33 hospitals across the country are now providing comprehensive family planning services. With CSD funding, the PVO-DHMT partnership model has been spotlighted by the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) for its success in strengthening district managers to plan, implement and monitor MCH activities. One remarkable feature of this approach is the sharing of ideas and technical assistance that occurs between the participating districts such as sharing software for managing drugs and pooling resources for combined training programs of critical staff in areas of child health. As decentralization is rolled-out and authorities to districts are expanded, the importance and impact of these activities will increase.

IR3.3 Increased participation of community members in activities that improve health: The number of active community health committees has increased substantially as USAID-funded activities have expanded to increasing numbers of rural communities and villages. In addition to 178 DRFs that were directly established with CSD/CHS funding, 321 Village AIDS Committees and Orphan Committees are actively working (funded with CSD/CHS, HIV and Displaced Children and Orphans [DCOF] funds), while 1,176 community-based volunteers are providing family planning services and information on HIV/AIDS to their communities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

With additional CSD/HIV funds under the LIFE initiative, USAID will scale-up prevention activities, including VCT services using same-day rapid tests, MTCT services that combine VCT with safer deliveries and improved counseling on HIV prevention and infant feeding, and care and support activities especially related to vulnerable children. USAID will join with CDC in these efforts to maintain a high quality of standards and services through good training, supervision and monitoring while building on the inherent strengths of each agency. CSD/CHS funds will support health reform activities related to the essential health care package, decentralization, hospital autonomy and quality assurance.

Other Donor Programs:

United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, WHO, United Kingdom, Norway, Japan, Germany and the Netherlands. Germany co-funds the condom social marketing program with USAID, and also works in two districts to strengthen management and delivery of services. The Netherlands and the European Commission work in health planning and district strengthening of basic health services. The United Kingdom and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities finance comprehensive reproductive health activities through government and NGOs and, in partnership with USAID, provide contraceptives and support for the logistics management system. The World Bank supports a family planning community-based distribution program in three districts.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID's activities are implemented through the MOHP and the MOEST; through U.S. PVOs including Save the Children, IEF, Project HOPE, Africare, and PSI; through U.S. cooperating agencies including AVSC, JHPIEGO, and URC/CHS; through U.S. firms including The Futures Group, Macro International, John Snow International, and Abt Associates; and through other U.S. government partners, including the CDC and the Bureau of the Census.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and HIV Transmission and Improved Child Health Practices

Objective ID: 612-003

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and HIV Transmission and Improved Child Health Practices

Indicator: CYP- Couple-Years of Protection

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number of couples per year

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	190,306
1998	NA	242,188
1999	296,095	309,298
2000	349,125	397,760
2001	457,907	
2002	520,180	
2003	575,314	

Source:

MOHP Contraceptive Distribution Logistics and Management Information System (CDLMIS).

Indicator/Description:

Number of couples per year protected from pregnancy, based on reported consumption of contraceptive products and number of surgical procedures

Couple-Years of Protection are calculated as follows: 13 cycles of pills equal 1 CYP; 120 condoms equals 1 CYP; One IUD equals 3.5 CYP; 4 Depo-Provera injections equals 1 CYP; 1 Norplant equals 3.5 CYP; One sterilization equals 8 CYP

Comments:

Figures for actual in the years 1997 and 1998, and planned of 1999 and 2000 do not include Sterilization and Norplant insertion data, but the rest (both actual and planned) do include the two methods.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year:

Objective Name: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and HIV Transmission and Improved Child Health Practices

Objective ID: 612-003

Approved: 15-03-95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: 3.1 Condoms and Other Health Supplies Sold at Retail Outlets

Indicator: Number of condoms sold to wholesalers and retailers

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Thousands per calendar year

Year	Planned	Actual
1994		992
1995	4,000	4,642
1996	5,500	5,816
1997	6,000	5,752
1998	6,500	7,158
1999	7,000	4,507
2000	6,000	5,727
2001	6,000	
2002	6,300	
2003	6,600	

Source:

Population Services International Quarterly reports.

Indicator/Description:

Chishango condoms sold to wholesalers and retail outlets

Comments:

As with other health products, condom sales are influenced by the general state of the economy which suffered badly in 2000. The Malawi kwacha depreciated by 40%. The price of condoms was increased by 67% from MK3.00 to MK5.00). This coupled with inflation had negative effect on sales again this year. Although the sales in the past two years have not met the target, there has been significant increase in the number of free condoms distributed through the public sector (from 3.3 million in 1998 to 5.4 million in 2000). The overall increase in the uptake of condoms nationwide went from 10.5 million in 1998 to 11 million in 2000. Condom sales projection in 2001-2003 are based on this trend with projections for the public sector increasing more steeply from 10 million in 2001 to 13.7 in 2003.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and HIV Transmission and Improved Child Health Practices

Objective ID: 612-003

Approved: 15-03-95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: 3.3 Increased Participation of Community Members in Activities that Improve Health

Indicator: Number of Drug Revolving Funds (DRF) directly funded by USAID

Disaggregated By: Source of funding for establishing the DRFs

Unit of Measure: Number of DRFs

Year	Planned	Actual
1999		122
2000	160	178
2001	200	
2002	230	
2003	250	

Source:

Quarterly reports from five PVO grantees and their District Health Management Teams partners - Save the Children/UK (Salima), Africare (Mzimba), Save the Children Federation/UK (Mangochi), Project Hope (Mulanje/Phalombe), International Eye Foundation (Chikwawa).

Indicator/Description:

DRFs directly established and supported by USAID funds consist of six basic medications including ORS, antibiotics for pneumonia, Sulfadoxine Premethamine (SP) for malaria and antibiotic eye Ointment. DRFs are managed by community volunteers who are supervised by MOHP field workers called Health Surveillance Assistants. DRF medications are sold at a cost recovery basis to villagers.

Comments:

DRFs were introduced in Malawi in 1995 as a way to make treatment for diseases, especially for malaria and diarrhea, more accessible to rural villagers. More than any other indicator, the substantial increase in the number of villages with functioning DRFs is a testimony of the impact the PVO- District health Office partnership's extensive coverage and expansion into the under-served rural areas of the country.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and HIV Transmission and Improved Child Health Practices

Objective ID: 612-003

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 3.2 Family Planning, STD/HIV, and Child Health Services Accessible and Provided to Malawi's Citizens

Indicator: Number of MOHP and Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) hospitals providing comprehensive family planning services, including ML/LA

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number of hospitals

Year	Planned	Actual
1994(B)	NA	11
1995	NA	14
1996	18	18
1997	30	23
1998	33	23
1999	33	28
2000	33	29
2001	33	
2002	33	
2003	33	

Source:

MOHP/Reproductive Health Unit and Association of Voluntary Surgical Contraception quarterly reports.

Indicator/Description:

Comprehensive family planning services include the following: condoms, vaginal foaming tablets, orals (pills), injectables (Depo Provera), IUDS, Norplant implants, and mini-laparotomy under local anaesthetic (ML/LA)

Comments:

In 1999, only 16 of the 33 hospitals had formally trained providers in ML/LA. By the end of 2000, there were 34 trained nurse/physician teams and 7 teams of trainers. There are now 29 of the 33 hospitals offering quality ML/LA and Norplant services. In 2000, the provision of Norplant services increased from 10 to 29 sites and 6 sites are providing non-scalpel vasectomy services and no providers of NVS.

SO Text for SO: 612-004 Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Objective ID: 612-004

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
80% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
6% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
4% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The overall strategy for the SO is to support the development of an education sector reform wherein effective schools are providing an environment in which the majority of children are learning. The key Intermediate Results necessary to achieve the strategic objective are: (4.1) Effective Schools Developed in Targeted Areas; and (4.2) Policy Reforms & Investment Strategy Formulated. A special focus of the basic education objective is to improve opportunities for quality education, especially for girls.

Through this SO, the Mission has supported the Government of Malawi (GOM) in the development of a comprehensive Policy Investment Framework (PIF) as a sector wide approach to improving access, quality and efficiency in the education system. The PIF reflects an increasing focus by government on realistic strategic planning and coordination of external financing. At the macro-level, pupil performance in targeted districts has improved. The reading mastery in English at standard 3 shows marked improvement from pupils' reading mastery as they exited standard 2 (Table 1). Communities have taken a prominent role in surfacing issues affecting quality education coupled with planning and decision making at the school level (Table 2).

Key Results:

The GOM has now approved the PIF, which the Mission actively supports, as the policy document that shall guide government policy on education in the next 10 to 15 years. Over the past year, government budget allocation for the education sector remained the highest. The share of the education revenue budget allocated to primary education remained high at 27% in the 2000/2001 national budget. At the SO level, enrollments remained high. Girls' enrollment at national level maintained near parity with that of boys (50.64% for boys and 49.36% for girls at standard 1). Pupil performance, through the Improving Education Quality (IEQ) project and the Quality Education through Supporting Teaching (QUEST) project, has improved. Through the Creative Center for Community mobilization (CRECCOM), various local communities, local leaders, primary school teachers, school committee members and pupils in the targeted districts have been well sensitized, motivated and mobilized to surface pertinent issues regarding education quality and to effect changes within the community and schools.

Performance and Prospects:

IR. 4.1. Effective Schools Developed in Targeted Areas: Three districts, Mangochi, Balaka and Blantyre Rural, were targeted. To enhance the quality of teaching and learning, the QUEST activity trained a total of 460 head teachers in school management, 133 cluster Mentor Teachers in pedagogy and participatory teaching, and 45 Primary Education Advisors in class

management, who in turn organized and trained primary school teachers in their respective districts in creative participatory methodologies. This enabled a total of 2,754 teachers in Standards 1-4 (up from 1,223) to use innovative and participatory methods in their teaching.

Table I: Reading accuracy in English by pupil sex (in percentages)

Pupil Sex	Level of Mastery	October 2000 Survey	October 1999 Survey
Boys	Full Mastery	46.80	27.20
	Partial Mastery	21.80	19.80
	Non Mastery	31.40	53.10
Girls	Full Mastery	32.30	17.40
	Partial Mastery	28.70	18.30
	Non Mastery	38.90	64.30
Total	Full Mastery	40.00	22.30
	Partial Mastery	25.10	19.00
	Non Mastery	34.90	58.70

Table I shows results of a longitudinal survey by IEQ on a cohort of pupils from standard 2 entering standard 3 from 69 schools within the targeted areas. The Table illustrates percentages in pupils' accuracy in reading English at the standard 2 exit (October 1999) and at standard 3 exit (October 2000) of the same cohort of pupils promoted from standard 2 into standard 3. What the Table clearly shows is the progress on "Full Mastery" in English reading skills. On the other hand, the decline on "Non Mastery" at standard 3 in both boys and girls is also a positive indicator towards full mastery.

The Social Mobilization Campaign for Education Quality (SMC-EQ) activity implemented by CRECCOM, a local PVO, carried out participatory action research in 14 districts (up from seven), 438 villages (up from 305), involving 45,750 people (up from 24,945). This has led to improved management support for schools as shown in Table II.

Table II: Functional School Committees by District

District	% Functional School Committees		
	1999	2000	% Gain
Mzimba (Rural) North (223 schools)	23.0	90.0	67.0
Nkhata Bay (147 schools)	57.8	99.0	42.2
Lilongwe (Rural) West (219 schools)	45.8	93.2	47.4
Lilongwe (Rural) East (178 schools)	30.8	89.0	58.2
Ntcheu (216 schools)	33.0	90.4	57.4
Machinga (143 schools)	22.5	90.0	67.5
Phalombe (78 schools)	7.9	88.2	80.3

Table II clearly demonstrates gains made in the year 2000 on the actual number of school committees established in the seven districts. The post performance data shows the gains made

in school committees that are functional in terms of planning and decision making at the school level, facilitating communication between the school and the community, effectively mobilizing the community members to participate in development activities at the school, monitoring pupil performance and pupil and teacher behavior, and effectively lobbying the government's support for their schools. Thus, all school committees and communities in the targeted districts have now assumed increased responsibilities over their local schools and work jointly with teachers, pupils and government field workers to improve those aspects of school that are within their ability in order to raise the quality of education being provided to their children.

It is expected that teacher professional skills will continue to improve to make a quantifiable difference; lessons learned from the QUEST activity will be utilized to develop plans for how follow-on activities could be integrated into the broader national reform program; and finally the implementation of a sustainable systemic reform strategy that is based on information analysis and dialogue.

I.R. 4.2. Policy Reforms & Investment Strategy Formulated: the GOM approved the PIF. It is now guiding government on education policy and investment. A joint Government/ Development Partners Review of the education sector was held in October 2000 to map out implementation mechanisms for the PIF. The management of programs articulated within the PIF will be a critical challenge for the GOM, as it will take the lead in managing for results within the tight resource constraints established by the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). USAID and the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST) are in constant consultation as various task forces are being put in place to address specific programs. One such task force, where USAID/Malawi takes a lead role, has the responsibility of developing a national teacher education and professional development strategy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The focus of this SO in the coming new CSP is quality education for all children in Malawi. Support for policy reform and implementation coupled with activities for effective schools in targeted areas will not change significantly. Considerable emphasis, however, will be placed on teacher education and professional development. Another new area of focus in the new CSP is HIV/AIDS as it affects the education sector. This will be dovetailed to the HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan currently being forged by the Ministry of Education.

Other Donor Programs:

A high degree of donor coordination continues to exist in the education sector in Malawi. Major donors are the World Bank (WB), Department for International Development (DFID), Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), the African Development Bank (ADB), the German Development Cooperation (GTZ), and USAID. All are providing some support to the implementation of the PIF. Other donors within the sector include the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), the Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the European Union (EU).

Individually, WB and ADB continue to provide sector credit support for primary and secondary education. GTZ provides support to the Malawi Integrated In-service Teacher Education Program (MIITEP) teacher training program. DFID has shifted its focus to primary education with support for MIITEP, in-service activities, teacher development centers, and development of community schools. DANIDA supports secondary education (Community Day Secondary Schools). The EU supports the education sector with resources for community initiated projects to build classrooms, and CIDA supports textbook publication and distribution.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements activities through local NGOs such as the CRECCOM, Private Voluntary Organizations such as the Save the Children Federation (SCF/US), the American Institute for Research (AIR), the Malawi Institute of Education (MIE), and three government ministries (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Gender, Youth and Community Services).

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Indicator: Repeater rates for boys and girls in standard 1 and 3: Boys

Disaggregated By: Gender and Standard (1 and 3)

Unit of Measure: Percentage: Standard 1 Boys

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	17
1999	17	19
2000	17	17
2001	15	
2002	15	
2003	15	

Source:

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST)

Indicator/Description:

The indicator gives the number of pupils repeating a standard at year t expressed as a percentage of that standard's enrolment in year t-1.

Comments:

The 2000 data collection has just been completed by the MOEST and are awaiting data entry and analysis. The repeater rates given are the best estimates that the MOEST and SO4 could come up with. After analysis of the data, the figures will be changed to reflect the actuals from the survey.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 4.2 Policy Reforms and Investment Strategy Formulated

Indicator: Policy Investment Framework (PIF) implemented and monitored

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Yes/No

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	yes*	yes*
1999	yes**	yes**
2000	yes***	Yes***
2001	Yes****	
2002	Yes****	
2003	Yes****	

Source:

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST)

Indicator/Description:

The indicator describes the process involving PIF adoption by GOM and Implemented through Education Management Information System/Monitoring & Evaluation plan.

Comments:

The analysis conducted in 1998 provided the much needed information for the formulation of PIF. The PIF has already been approved by MOEST. It is expected that in year 2000 it will be submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Education for approval and later to be tabled in Parliament. * PIF sector analysis completed. ** PIF formulated. *** PIF white paper accepted by Cabinet, disseminated and discussed by public, approved by Parliament, ****Policy implementation strategy developed and executed.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Indicator: Repeater rates for boys and girls in standard 1 and 3: Girls

Disaggregated By: Gender and Standard (1 and 3)

Unit of Measure: Percentage: Standard 1 Girls

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	18
1999	18	18
2000	17	17
2001	15	
2002	15	
2003	15	

Source:

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST)

Indicator/Description:

The indicator gives the number of pupils repeating a standard at year t expressed as a percentage of that standard's enrolment in year t-1.

Comments:

The 2000 data collection has just been completed by the MOEST and are awaiting data entry and analysis. The repeater rates given are the best estimates that the MOEST and SO4 could come up with. After analysis of the data, the figures will be changed to reflect the actuals from the survey.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Indicator: Repeater rates for boys and girls in standard 1 and 3: Boys

Disaggregated By: Gender and Standard (1 and 3)

Unit of Measure: Percentage: Standard 3 Boys

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	16
1999	16	17
2000	16	16
2001	15	
2002	15	
2003	15	

Source:

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST)

Indicator/Description:

The indicator gives the number of pupils repeating a standard at year t expressed as a percentage of that standard's enrolment in year t-1.

Comments:

The 2000 data collection has just been completed by the MOEST and are awaiting data entry and analysis. The repeater rates given are the best estimates that the MOEST and SO4 could come up with. After analysis of the data, the figures will be changed to reflect the actuals from the survey.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Indicator: Repeater rates for boys and girls in standard 1 and 3: Girls

Disaggregated By: Gender and Standard (1 and 3)

Unit of Measure: Percentage: Standard 3 Girls

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	17
1999	17	16
2000	15	15
2001	15	
2002	15	
2003	15	

Source:

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST)

Indicator/Description:

The indicator gives the number of pupils repeating a standard at year t expressed as a percentage of that standard's enrolment in year t-1.

Comments:

The 2000 data collection has just been completed by the MOEST and are awaiting data entry and analysis. The repeater rates given are the best estimates that the MOEST and SO4 could come up with. After analysis of the data, the figures will be changed to reflect the actuals from the survey.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 4.1 Effective Schools Developed in Target Areas

Indicator: Learning achievement in reading English and numeracy competency for boys and girls at standard 3: English -- Boys

Disaggregated By: Gender and Subject (English and Maths)

Unit of Measure: Percentage: English -- Boys

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	20	14.61
2000	20	NA
2001	20	
2002	20	
2003	20	

Source:

Improving Education Quality (IEQ) and Quality Education Through Supporting Teachers (QUEST)

Indicator/Description:

The Indicator gives percentage scores gained on learning achievement:

a) for English reading calculated by subtracting mean percentage at baseline (February) survey from mean percentage at follow-up (October) survey.

b) for maths calculated by subtracting the mean score at baseline from the mean score at follow-up, then divide the result by the mean score for baseline, then multiply by 100.

Comments:

Baseline data for this indicator were obtained from the survey administered to 388 pupils from selected primary schools in the target districts of Mangochi and Balaka at the beginning of school term in February 1999 and were re-tested in October 1999. The tests were based on the national curriculum and were administered by MIE/IEQ and QUEST.

Data for year 2000 are not available because the data collection methodology used in the year was not consistent with the guideline put in the Performance Monitoring Plan. Following this problem, USAID/Malawi and IEQ have put a system in place that will ensure all data collected starting from 2001 conforms to the methodology stipulated in the mission Performance Monitoring Plan.

However, figures for English obtained using a different survey (longitudinal survey) from IEQ/MIE are available and the results have been reported in the narrative.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 4.1 Effective Schools Developed in Target Areas

Indicator: Learning achievement in reading English and numeracy competency for boys and girls at standard 3: English -- Girls

Disaggregated By: Gender and Subject (English and Maths)

Unit of Measure: Percentage: English -- Girls

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	20	10.34
2000	20	NA
2001	20	
2002	20	
2003	20	

Source:

Improving Education Quality (IEQ) and Quality Education Through Supporting Teachers (QUEST)

Indicator/Description:

The Indicator gives percentage scores gained on learning achievement:

a) for English reading calculated by subtracting mean percentage at baseline (February) survey from mean percentage at follow-up (October) survey.

b) for maths calculated by subtracting the mean score at baseline from the mean score at follow-up, then divide the result by the mean score for baseline, then multiply by 100.

Comments:

Baseline data for this indicator were obtained from the survey administered to 388 pupils from selected primary schools in the target districts of Mangochi and Balaka at the beginning of school term in February 1999 and were re-tested in October 1999. The tests were based on the national curriculum and were administered by MIE/IEQ and QUEST.

Data for year 2000 are not available because the data collection methodology used in the year was not consistent with the guidelines put in the performance monitoring plan. Following this problem, USAID/Malawi and IEQ have put a system in place that will ensure all data collected starting from 2001 conforms to the methodology stipulated in the mission Performance Monitoring Plan.

However, figures for English obtained using a different survey (longitudinal survey) from IEQ/MIE are available and the results have been reported in the narrative.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 4.1 Effective Schools Developed in Target Areas

Indicator: Learning achievement in reading English and numeracy competency for boys and girls at standard 3: Math -- Boys

Disaggregated By: Gender and Subject (English and Maths)

Unit of Measure: Percentage: Math -- Boys

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	20	20.49
2000	25	NA
2001	25	
2002	25	
2003	25	

Source:

Improving Education Quality (IEQ) and Quality Education Through Supporting Teachers (QUEST)

Indicator/Description:

The Indicator gives percentage scores gained on learning achievement:

a) for English reading calculated by subtracting mean percentage at baseline (February) survey from mean percentage at follow-up (October) survey.

b) for maths calculated by subtracting the mean score at baseline from the mean score at follow-up, then divide the result by the mean score for baseline, then multiply by 100.

Comments:

Baseline data for this indicator were obtained from the survey administered to 388 pupils from selected primary schools in the target districts of Mangochi and Balaka at the beginning of school term in February 1999 and were re-tested in October 1999. The tests were based on the national curriculum and were administered by MIE/IEQ and QUEST.

Data for year 2000 are not available because the data collection methodology used in the year was not consistent with the guideline put in the Performance Monitoring Plan. Following this problem, USAID/Malawi and IEQ have put a system in place that will ensure all data collected starting from 2001 conforms to the methodology stipulated in the mission Performance Monitoring Plan.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 4.1 Effective Schools Developed in Target Areas

Indicator: Learning achievement in reading English and numeracy competency for boys and girls at standard 3: Math -- Girls

Disaggregated By: Gender and Subject (English and Maths)

Unit of Measure: Percentage: Math -- Girls

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	20	21
2000	25	NA
2001	25	
2002	25	
2003	25	

Source:

Improving Education Quality (IEQ) and Quality Education Through Supporting Teachers (QUEST)

Indicator/Description:

The Indicator gives percentage scores gained on learning achievement:

a) for English reading calculated by subtracting mean percentage at baseline (February) survey from mean percentage at follow-up (October) survey.

b) for maths calculated by subtracting the mean score at baseline from the mean score at follow-up, then divide the result by the mean score for baseline, then multiply by 100.

Comments:

Baseline data for this indicator were obtained from the survey administered to 388 pupils from selected primary schools in the target districts of Mangochi and Balaka at the beginning of school term in February 1999 and were re-tested in October 1999. The tests were based on the national curriculum and were administered by MIE/IEQ and QUEST.

Data for year 2000 are not available because the data collection methodology used in the year was not consistent with the guidelines put in the performance monitoring plan. Following this problem, USAID/Malawi and IEQ have put a system in place that will ensure all data collected starting from 2001 conforms to the methodology stipulated in the mission Performance Monitoring Plan.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls

Objective ID: 612-004

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 4.1 Effective Schools Developed in Targeted Areas

Indicator: Percentage schools with functional school management committees

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	13.2
1999	70	77.6
2000	90	91.4
2001	95	
2002	100	
2003	100	

Source:

Creative Center for Community Mobilization (CRECCOM)

Indicator/Description:

The indicator gives total number of primary schools with school committees composed of community representatives and school teaching staff, organized to provide site based management of the school expressed as a percentage of total number of primary schools in the targeted areas.

Comments:

The indicator covers issues such as school committees involved in planning for school and decision making, facilitating two way communication between school and community, mobilizing community to participate in school development projects, monitoring teacher and pupil behavior and classroom performance, encouraging parental support for children; and lobbying for MOE (PEA/DEO) support for the schools.

SO Text for SO: 612-005 Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened

Country/Organization: USAID/Malawi

Objective ID: 612-005

Objective Name: Institutional base for democratic participation strengthened and broadened

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
40% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
40% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
20% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This SO was developed in response to the democratic transition that took place in Malawi in 1993. The purpose is to establish and consolidate democratic and civic institutions by supporting efforts that strengthen participatory, equitable and accountable governance. The SO is the leading contributor to the first goal of the MPP to "Support and Promote the Democratic Development of Malawi's Political Institutions and Practices." During this reporting period, the concept of democratic participation became more entrenched. Consultation and the participation of civil society groups is becoming an accepted stage in the development process. The law was increasingly used as the course by which government and individuals are held accountable and human rights are protected. The conduct of the Local Government Elections in November 2000 demonstrated organizational improvements in the Electoral Commission. The accountability agenda was advanced, with the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament conducting a thorough and public investigation into the report of the National Audit Office on organized fraud within the Ministry of Education. The Anti-Corruption Bureau is now pursuing prosecutions in this regard. The primary beneficiaries of this program are the citizens of Malawi.

Key Results:

Civil Society Organizations/groups (CSOs) continued to mature and demand a role in the economic and political development process. Consultation outside government has become more accepted as an integral part of this process. Many CSOs coalesced into advocacy networks within sectors and on specific issues, and began to develop strength in numbers. This translated into significant increases in the activity and profile of parliamentary committees, with an improved focus on interacting with civil society and private sector groups. Committees consulted with CSOs on at least 12 occasions, exceeding the expected level of 8. In most cases Parliament complied with its operational rules. The 21 day notice period was observed in 87% of non-routine bills which came before it, below the planned target of 100%. However, the other indicators exceeded the targets: Parliamentary debate at committee level took place in 55% of legislation passed, 25% above the planned 30%. Amendments introduced and debated on the floor increased 3% beyond the expected 30%.

The Center for Advice, Research and Education on Rights (CARER) continued providing education and free legal advice through its paralegal program to poor, mainly rural, people. The expected target was exceeded, with CARER providing free advice to 6,906 people, 906 more than planned. Over 90% of last year's beneficiaries of this program were women. The High Court brought 5,350 cases to conclusion, 2,350 more than had been planned. The courts have made judgments which uphold constitutional provisions protecting human rights, rather than the interests of those with political power.

Performance and Prospects:

IR5.1 Increased participation of CSOs in the economic and political development process: CSOs increased the level of their activities, and improved the quality of the interventions and strategies adopted. They continue to be a force to be reckoned with in the development and policy process. They have shown increasing maturity and confidence in the way in which they interact with other development partners. Pro-active and constructive dialogue between CSOs, donors, and the Electoral Commission was strengthened, thereby avoiding conflicts which had occurred during the 1999 elections. CSOs and the Electoral Commission were able to work together in developing and disseminating information towards the Local Government Elections. USAID supported a process of discussion of proposed amendments to the Constitution as well as other important legislation. The Constitution was translated into the two main local languages and 5,000 copies were disseminated throughout the country using religious networks. A one day Constitutional Conference was held with members of political parties, civil society and religious representatives. Issues of concern over proposed amendments to the constitution as well as other legislation important to the decentralization process and NGOs were discussed. USAID supported another conference held by the Public Affairs Committee (a national religious based organization) which briefed MPs on the implications of proposed amendments to legislation for the national decentralization policy. As a result, one bill, which proposed significant central control, was withdrawn by government. Training in advocacy skills and human rights for local communities as well as CSOs and parliamentary committees was conducted by local CSOs with USAID support, thus strengthening civil society's capacity to participate in the democratization process. USAID also provided technical assistance to CSOs in preparing for meetings with the Legal Affairs Committee of Parliament on important democracy related bills. Despite a mixture of successes and failures, the concept of citizens participating in the development process is now becoming more accepted.

IR5.2 Parliament's capacity to function as an independent and representative body strengthened: Occasions on which parliamentary committees consulted with non-governmental and private sector associations exceeded the target. Contact between MPs and civil society has increased significantly, with multiple consultations taking place in relation to some issues. For the first time, representatives of CSOs working in agriculture, education, health, environmental management, and small business development met with MPs from related parliamentary committees, and identified issues of mutual concern, such as food security and teacher attrition. MPs and CSOs then jointly lobbied government for better local support and incentives for use of organic fertilizer, and recruiting rural teacher training candidates for assignment to rural schools. Parliamentary committees demonstrated new capacity and political will to carry out their mandates, by responding to the demands of CSOs, the Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Ombudsman, and the press.

Occasions on which specified conditions obtained during the passage of legislation:

a) 21 days' notice: The 21 day notice period was observed in 87% of non-routine bills which came before it. However, the challenge to be addressed is the tendency to waive the notice period for politically sensitive legislation, rather than genuine urgency (as required by the standing orders). Future activities to be supported by USAID together with DFID and DANIDA will help to improve parliamentary procedures and the professionalism of committees.

b) Committee or caucus debates: Committee intervention contributed to the legislative process on five of nine major bills (55%), exceeding the target of 30%.

c) Amendments introduced and debated on the floor: Thirteen amendments were introduced and debated on the floor on three (33%) of nine major bills.

These indicators demonstrate that the concept of a Parliament that is accessible and answerable to citizens is beginning to take hold. The results achieved point to progress both in the development of Parliament and civil society.

IR5.3 Capacity of Electoral Commission to conduct free and fair elections strengthened: The organization of the November 2000 Local Government Elections (LGE) demonstrated an improvement in the capacity of the Electoral Commission, although the poor turnout did not test the limits of its organizational abilities. USAID contributed to the LGE through its support to CSOs and the Electoral Commission for voter and civic education activities. USAID also supplied computer equipment to the Electoral Commission in order to allow it to regularly update the electoral roll and other registers. This system will facilitate production of an identity card, the lack of which to date has been cited as a reason for improper registration.

IR5.4 Rule of law strengthened: Cases brought to conclusion by the High Court: The number of cases concluded by the High Court was nearly double the predicted figure, demonstrating improved efficiency. The judiciary has exhibited sustained commitment to reform. This has resulted in an improved court register system, and new registers are currently being printed. These will simplify and standardize court information which will improve management, as well as the quality of justice provided by the system. An emerging cadre of judges prepared to stand up for human rights and an uncompromising approach to the rule of law has made key judgments upholding the constitution. USAID sponsored representatives of the High Court in an intensive training as an introduction to implementation of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) at the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The introduction of ADR will result in increased court efficiency. Cases advised upon by the CARER: The number of cases advised upon by CARER exceeded expectations, despite reduced staffing levels. The increase in demand, particularly by women seeking assistance is a clear indication that people are willing to use the law to solve their problems when it is accessible and yields results. The majority (78.84%) of cases were matrimonial centering on arrangements after separation from or the death of the spouse. Of these cases, 78.81% were brought by women. The second largest category of cases related to land disputes, approximately 16% of the total, of which 14.61% were brought by women. This indicates the extent to which the (228) volunteers trained by CARER can make a difference in the system.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Under the approved 2001-2005 CSP, USAID/Malawi will focus its democracy and governance activities under the new SO7 Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law. The SO will help increase mass awareness of the rule of law; improve access to justice; and enable accountability agencies to become more responsive to citizens' needs.

Other Donor Programs:

Rule of Law: British DFID and the European Community (EU) are providing support to the judiciary, overall access to justice and institutional development. Accountability Agencies: Denmark, Norway and DFID are supporting the Ombudsman and the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB). The EC and DFID are supporting the Law Commission. Donors are currently supporting the Human Rights Commission to complete a comprehensive strategic plan, at which coordinated support is anticipated. Parliament: DFID, Denmark, GTZ and UNDP will provide support in strengthening Parliament. Decentralization: GTZ, DFID and UNDP are currently involved. Civic education activities: GTZ, Denmark, Norway, UNDP and DFID.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The NDI, Malawi CARER and World Learning - the SHARED project.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened
Objective ID: 612-005

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened

Indicator: Occasions on which parliamentary committees consulted with non-governmental and private sector associations

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number per annum

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	NA	0
1996	2	1
1997	2	5
1998	4	9
1999	6	12
2000	8	12
2001	18	
2002	25	
2003	30	

Source:

Parliament through National Democratic Institute (NDI)

Indicator/Description:

Number of times parliamentary committees met with NGOs or private sector associations to discuss any legislative matter

Comments:

The committees acted on recommendations from civil society both through amendments to legislation (e.g. employment bill) and through oversight intervention with Government ministries (e.g. recommendations made directly to ministries to increase the budget for community policing and restore funding for teacher training).

Five committees engaged in repeated interaction with five networks of more than 30 civic organizations engaged in advocacy campaigns directed to committees and through the committees to government ministries.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened
Objective ID: 612-005

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 5.2 Parliament's Capacity to Function as an Independent and Representative Body Strengthened

Indicator: Occasions on which specified conditions obtained during the passage of legislation: 21 days' notice

Disaggregated By: Specified condition

Unit of Measure: Percentage per annum: 21 days' notice

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	100	100
1997	100	3
1998	90	89
1999	100	100
2000	100	87
2001	100	
2002	100	
2003	100	

Source:

NDI/Parliament

Indicator/Description:

Specified conditions include: a) 21 days' notice; b) Committee or Caucus debates; c) Amendments introduced and debated on the floor

Comments:

The Assembly took up 18 significant bills, of which nine are considered 'major' legislation. 21 day notice was observed on 13 (87%) of the 15 bills that came to a vote, and was waived on 2 (13%). The 21 day notice was waived on Bail Guidelines, and Senate elimination legislations. The 21 day notice was observed on the following legislations: budget (three), judicature administration, employment, workers compensation, donor loans (four), pesticides, fertilizer, and court fines.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened
Objective ID: 612-005

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 5.2 Parliament's Capacity to Function as an Independent and Representative Body Strengthened

Indicator: Occasions on which specified conditions obtained during the passage of legislation: Committee or Caucus debates

Disaggregated By: Specified Condition

Unit of Measure: Percentage per annum: Committee or Caucus debates

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)		0
1997	30	1
1998	25	26.6
1999	30	67
2000	30	55
2001	55	
2002	60	
2003	65	

Source:

NDI/Parliament

Indicator/Description:

Specified conditions include: a) 21 days' notice; b) Committee or Caucus debates; c) Amendments introduced and debated on the floor

Comments:

The Assembly took up 18 significant bills, of which nine are considered 'major' legislation. Committee intervention contributed to Parliamentary action on five (55%) of the nine major bills. One bill (employment) was officially referred to a committee and the committee's report was debated. The remaining four (one local government, and three budget) were not officially referred to the committee but the committee intervention had an impact up to extent that the local government bill was withdrawn, and the budget bills were debated.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened
Objective ID: 612-005

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 5.2 Parliament's Capacity to Function as an Independent and Representative Body Strengthened

Indicator: Occasions on which specified conditions obtained during the passage of legislation: Amendments introduced and debated on the floor

Disaggregated By: Specified Condition

Unit of Measure: Percentage per annum: Amendments introduced and debated on the floor

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	TBD	0
1997	30	NA
1998	25	51
1999	30	67
2000	30	33
2001	35	
2002	45	
2003	50	

Source:

NDI/Parliament

Indicator/Description:

Specified conditions include: a) 21 day's notice; b) Committee or Caucus debates; c) Amendments introduced and debated on the floor

Comments:

The Assembly took up 18 significant bills, of which nine are considered 'major' legislation. Thirteen (13) amendments were introduced and debated on the floor on three (33%) of the nine major bills. Amendments were introduced on judicature (one amendment), employment (seven amendments), and workers compensation (five amendments) bills.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened
Objective ID: 612-005

Approved: 15/03/95 Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 5.4 Rule of Law Strengthened

Indicator: Cases brought to conclusion by the High Court

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number per annum

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	1,080
1998	1,500	1,648
1999	3,000	1,660
2000	3,000	5,350
2001	6,000	
2002	6,500	
2003	7,000	

Source:

High Court

Indicator/Description:

Measures the number of cases which reach final disposal

Comments:

Judges have made judgements which uphold constitutional provisions protecting human rights, rather than the interests of those with political power. There is an emerging cadre of judges prepared to stand up for human rights and an uncompromising approach to the rule of law. The introduction of Alternative Dispute Resolution into the High Court of Malawi will result in increased efficiency in court business.

The court register system has been reformed and new registers are currently being printed. These will simplify and standardize court information which is important not only for good management, but also for improving the quality of justice provided by the system. In a move which indicates increasing gender awareness, a woman was recently appointed deputy registrar.

The indicator does not capture the progress, supported by USAID, towards significant and lasting reform in the management and administration of the courts in Malawi.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened
Objective ID: 612-005

Approved: 15/03/95

Country/Organization: USAID Malawi

Result Name: IR 5.4 Rule of Law Strengthened

Indicator: Cases advised upon by the Center for Advice, Research and Education on Rights (CARER)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number per annum

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	2,250
1997	3,000	1,356
1998	4,000	4,268
1999	5,000	3,750
2000	6,000	6,906
2001	7,400	
2002	9,000	
2003	11,000	

Source:
CARER

Indicator/Description:

Indicates the impact which CARER is having and the levels of information which citizens have about their rights.

Comments:

The increase in demand and number of cases handled reflect the impact the Community Based Educators (CBEs) are having on their clients. They are becoming a force to reckon with. In 2000, CARER trained 228 CBEs to undertake civic education on Law and Human rights, and also to mediate upon disputes at local level. Issues relating to inheritance rights and land rights are the most common cases the CBEs handle. Complex cases are referred to the paralegal officers at district level. People in the neighboring districts are demanding that some members in their community be trained as CBEs.

USAID/MALAWI

Results Review

and

Resource Request

FY 2003

Part III: Resource Request

Section A: Program Resources Request

As discussed in the Results Review section of this document, the current program is very much on track and in some areas is exceeding expectation. It is the Mission's assessment that SO1 (Agriculture) has exceeded performance expectations – both in FY 2000, and over the life of the SO. We are encouraged that the Government has eliminated many of the costly activities that have contributed to the GOM deficit and discouraged private sector investment. Most notably has been the decision to eliminate governmental subsidies to many parastatals. This policy decision is resulting in new opportunities for small and medium-scale private traders and agribusinesses. We also are pleased to report that as a result of the GOM's fiscal difficulties and better donor coordination the subsidized input program "Starter Pack" has evolved into the "Targeted Input Program." While this program deserves to be monitored closely, we found that in FY 2000, the program was indeed scaled down and more targeted and did not have the disruptive effect that the Starter Pack scheme had in FY 1998 and FY 1999. In addition to these efforts, the GOM has undertaken major reforms in terms of liberalizing agricultural markets including the maize market. These reforms include: (1) elimination of pan-territorial pricing; (2) elimination of pan-temporal pricing; (3) free movement of maize across national borders. Finally, the GOM appreciates that for the country and the agricultural sector to achieve its national objectives, the rural economy must become much more diversified. For this reason, the successful negotiations on the outstanding NPA program, and the perceived USAID strength in market development, USAID/Malawi has been approached to actively support the Malawian Market Development Program as envisioned in the FY 2001-05 Country Strategic Plan. For these reasons, we believe that now is the time to invest in Malawian agriculture. Until the past year, the policy environment was not appropriate. The inability to productively utilize resources received led to the build-up of our pipeline. For this reason, USAID/Malawi is willing to accept funding levels below our FY 2001-05 CSP levels for FY 2001 and FY 2002 provided that Strategic Objective No. 1 is extended to permit the Mission to utilize previously obligated resources in support of Strategic Objective No. 6. Given the positive developments within the agricultural and rural sector, we would also request that our levels be returned to those envisioned in the CSP in FY 2003. Failure to provide this funding will severely limit the Mission's ability to support the Government of Malawi and the Malawian private sector as they strive to improve market capacity and expand non-traditional exports, i.e. move away from the dependency on tobacco.

Concerning SO2 (Environment) the restructuring of the NPA Program has improved performance in FY 1999 and FY 2000. We currently expect to disburse the third tranche of \$7 million in FY 2001, and the final tranche of \$11 million in FY 2002. After significant procurement delays, the Compass project activity is being implemented as planned. The environmental portfolio will merge with those of agriculture and the private sector under the Strategic Objective of Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes. The early delays in implementing NPA and the difficulty in awarding the Compass project have resulted in a sizeable pipeline for this Strategic Objective as well. However, given the recent expenditure history, we expect funds obligated including the NPA mortgage of \$3.5 million in FY 2001 and \$2.0 million in FY 2002 to be fully disbursed by late FY 2002 or early FY 2003. If funding approaching the CSP levels is

provided, USAID/Malawi will be able to implement a balanced program that addresses on-farm production, market development, and private sector capacity including the marketing of environmental products such as fruit and fruit juices. If the FY 2002 controls are straightlined, the impact will be that the USAID program will be forced to limit our activities to agriculture production and soil and water management. Such a narrowing of the program focus flies in the face of the CSP Guidance the Mission received to focus on cross-sectoral synergies. More importantly, the people of Malawi will suffer inasmuch as USAID is a key donor which has the vision and capacity to assist the emergence of Malawi's rural economy.

We are pleased to note that the preliminary results of the Demographic and Health Survey have been released and SO3 (Health and Population) has performed better than the annual indicators of program performance had suggested. Specifically, it was found that Infant Mortality Rate (the overall indicator for Child Survival and Disease Account funding had declined from 134 (1992 MDHS) to 104 (2000 MDHS). It was also found that the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) had increased from 14% in 1996 to 26% in 2000. These are significant improvements. While health conditions in Malawi still rank among the worst in the world, we are encouraged. We are also pleased with the response by the GOM and civil society with regards to HIV/AIDS. There have been major media campaigns including the press, radio and bill boards. The GOM has also initiated a dialogue with a broad spectrum of religious leaders to develop areas of common interest and support. The National AIDS Secretariat is beginning to function, and there has been a significant increase in the number of persons who have had voluntary counseling and testing (VCT). Although there is a solid record of performance in the past, our concern currently has to do with absorptive capacity. Malawi's health needs cannot effectively be addressed by meetings, training or U.S.-based consultants. They must be addressed within the country. The FY 2001-05 CSP will therefore work to focus on those areas of U.S. comparative advantage and strengthening Malawian institutions to utilize these resources effectively.

Both SO4 (Education) and SO5 (D/G) have continued to improve performance and are believed to be performing as well (if not better) than similar Objectives in Africa. We are very encouraged that by implementing corrective actions and re-structuring the supporting activities under these Objectives (as agreed upon at the time of the 2000 R4 Review), both of these Objectives are expected to achieve their respective performance targets by the completion date of September 2002.

Regarding the pipeline, we are pleased to advise that USAID/Malawi is making progress. As of October 1, 2000, the Mission reported a pipeline of \$90.5 million dollars. In FY 2001, we expect obligations of \$28.012 million and expenditures of some \$45 million which will reduce the pipeline to some \$72.5 million by September 30, 2001. This projection of \$45 million in expenditures includes: \$7 Million NPA for ASAP (SO1) and \$7 Million NPA for Nature (SO2). Looking ahead, we expect slightly higher expenditures (\$51 Million) in FY 02 as we disburse \$18 million in NPA. The only Strategic Objectives which had pipelines in excess of the Agency forward funding guideline of 12-24 months were those associated with the Agricultural Sector (ASAP) Nonproject Assistance. Progress has been made the last year to resolve outstanding issues related to the ASAP NPA.

Base Request for FY 2002:

The base request for FY 2002 is consistent with the Congressional Budget Justification. USAID/Malawi accepts the base request provided that we are able to extend the Completion Dates for Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 to fully utilize previously obligated resources in support of Strategic Objective 6 “Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes.”

Alternate Request for FY 2002:

The Alternate Request is consistent with the Country Strategic Plan and the Mission’s Management Agreement. The Alternate Request for FY 2002 is also consistent with the Strategic Objective Agreements that we have been developing with our GOM counterparts. As discussed above (and below), we accept the control figures. We are concerned, however, with our ability to be constructively engaged in the rural economic growth and democracy/governance sectors. In both sectors, the need is high, performance has met or exceeded expectations, and USAID has a comparative advantage vis-à-vis other donor organizations. We hope that as the fiscal year evolves, USAID/Malawi will be considered for fall-out funding, especially in the D/G sector.

Request for FY 2003:

The request levels for FY 2002 are based on the outcomes of the March 2000 Review of the Country Strategic Plan. As reported in the Management Contract -- CSP Reporting Cable, “an outcome of the CSP review meeting was that it was agreed the planning levels for the FY 2001-2005 period will be, in accordance with the 2001 Congressional Presentation, \$29.2 million per annum, broken down as follows: Economic Growth (including Microenterprise) -- \$900,000; Agriculture -- \$6,003,000; Environment -- \$6,239,000; Democracy/Governance -- \$1,725,000; Population -- \$2,800,000; Child Survival -- \$1,589,000; HIV/AIDS -- \$6,000,000; Infectious Disease -- \$1,000,000; and Basic Education -- \$2,875,000.”

The figures in the FY 03 Request have been adjusted in light of: (1) the FY 2001 and FY 2002 levels; (2) the availability of existing pipeline to facilitate implementation; and (3) the funding requirements to achieve the Strategic Objectives and Key Intermediate Results agreed to in the USAID/Malawi Management Agreement.

These Management Agreement and FY 2003 Resource Request are summarized in the table below:

- The Total Requested OYB is \$30.0 million. This is \$799 thousand more than in the FY 2001 CP, but consistent with the effective ceiling of \$30 million.
- Agriculture – The request of \$6.0 million is consistent with the FY 2001 level prior to the swap of agricultural funding for basic education.

- Environment – The funding of \$5.5 million is \$739,000 less than the FY 2001 Congressional Presentation and is needed to fully implement the Country Strategic Plan as agreed upon.
- Economic Growth -- \$2.0 million is requested. The rationale for this request is that activities envisioned in the CSP including private sector training and the identification of new markets for Malawian products will have to be reduced in scope due to insufficient funding in FY 2001 and FY 2002. We are also concerned about future year ATRIP funding levels. (NB: Prior to FY 2001, ATRIP was the Mission’s only source of non-agricultural economic growth funds.)
- D/G – \$2.0 million funding is requested. This figure is slightly higher than the FY 2001 CP level. The rationale for the increase is to partially offset the cuts in FY 2001 and FY 2002. The FY 2002 level (\$808,000) represents some 40% of the levels approved. If this level is maintained, it is impossible to avoid restructuring the Strategic Objective. In particular, we anticipate that the reduction of funding will lessen our participation in the Key Intermediate Result of Increased Access to Justice. This reduction is almost manageable provided that the Mission coordinates its efforts closely with the British Department for International Development (DfID) which is about to begin a significant program with the High Court. More problematic may be the need to seriously reduce the Key Intermediate Result of Selected Accountability Institutions More Responsive with Citizen Participation. Good governance and the role of accountability institutions is one of, if not “the,” most vital issues to Malawi’s democratic and socioeconomic development. It is imperative that USAID have a mechanism to stay engaged and ensure that accountability institutions including Parliament perform effectively. USAID/Malawi therefore is requesting a minimum of \$1.5 million per year to permit it to achieve the Strategic Objective and serve the democratic/good governance needs of Malawi.

Summary Comparison of Existing Management Agreement and 2003 Resource Request

(\$ 000)

Agency Goal Area	Mgmt Agreement March 2000	FY 2003 R4	Difference
Economic Growth (Including Microenterprise)	\$900	\$2,000	\$1,100
Agriculture	6,003	6,000	(3)
Environment	6,239	5,000	(1,239)
D/G	1,795	2,000	205
Population	2,800	2,000	(800)
Child Survival	1,589	2,000	411
Vulnerable Children	0	1,000	1,000
HIV/AIDS	6,000	5,000	(1,000)
Infectious Diseases	1,000	1,000	0
Basic Education	2,875	4,000	1,125
TOTAL	\$29,201	\$30,000	\$799

Section B. Operating Expenses (OE) and Workforce Tables

Organization Name - USAID Malawi

Organization No. - 21612

Narrative to Accompany FY 2003 Operating Expense Budget

General:

The FY 2003 budget is straight lined from the FY 2001 established budget level provided by the Africa Bureau. The budget figures presented take into account general step increases for FSNs and anticipated inflationary increases on FSN salaries, utilities, rents, travel fares and freight charges. Although the Kwacha has depreciated against the dollar, no considerable savings are manifested as local travel agents, vendors and landlords base prices and rents on hard currency and adjust their prices/rents to cover for the fall in value of the Kwacha.

The budget presented was prepared with the following considerations in mind:

-That mission will have 8 USDH, 1 NEP (in FY 2002 only) 2 TCN PSCs and 57 FSNs (as indicated in workforce tables) funded from OE.

-That mission will receive trust funds from Malawi Government, which is generated under NPA programs that will be processed for Malawi Kwacha equivalents of \$700,000 in FY 2001 and \$900,000 in FY 2002. Also that the funds will accrue interest of approximately \$161,700 in FY 2001, \$290,000 in FY 2002 and \$429,300 in FY 2003.

-That the Kwacha to Dollar exchange rate will average around MK75.00 equals \$1.00.

Specific Comments on Tables:

11.8 FSN PSCs SALARIES

-The FY 2003 budget amounts include salaries for 2 TCN PSCs (General Services Officer and Property Systems Manager) and salaries for 57 FSNs. The budget amounts take into account inflationary and contractual annual grade step increases.

12.1 EDUCATION ALLOWANCE

-Education allowance provides for 1 child in FY 2001, 3 children in FY 2002 and 7 children in FY 2003.

12.1 FSN BENEFITS

-The budget amount presented is for housing, medical and vacation allowances and employer's share of FSN pension contributions (12% of basic salary). The amounts in FYs 2001, 2002 and 2003 take into account inflationary and annual salary step increases.

21.0 TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS

-In FY 2001, mission will fund five **post assignments**, zero in FY 2002 and three in FY 2003. Three employees and families and two employees with families will go on **home leave and R & R** respectively in FY 2001. In FY 2002, two employees with families and seven employees with families will go on **home leave and R & R** respectively. In FY 2003, four employees with families will go on **home leave** and one employee plus family will go on **R & R**.

22.0 TRANSPORTATION OF EFFECTS

-Post assignment freight in FY 2001 is for six employees and for three employees in FY 2003. Home leave freight in FY 2001 is for three employees, two employees in FY 2002 and four employees in FY 2003

23.2 RENTAL PAYMENTS

-Rent for the warehouse is billed in US dollars and paid in Malawi Kwacha equivalent based on the exchange rate prevailing on the day of the payment voucher. Rents for the office and residences are billed in Malawi Kwacha. All mission OE funded leases are paid with trust funds. Mission is currently working very hard to obtain funding for construction of its own warehouse. A plot for the warehouse has been identified and drawing plans submitted to Washington. Early estimates for the construction are around \$500,000. This would represent a payback period of less than 3-years on the current rental and allow savings of up to \$170,000 per year of OE funds.

25.2 SECURITY SERVICES

-The Local Guard Contractor was changed in November 1999. From an annual cost of \$60,000, the cost increased to \$180,000 in FY 2000. This cost is expected to remain constant through FY 2003.

25.4 RESIDENTIAL MAINTENANCE

-U.S. Government-owned houses desperately require major refurbishment of their kitchens and bathrooms. This work has been postponed due to reduction in funding levels. The budget, at request level, would enable mission to carry out the work within three fiscal years (2001 through 2003). Also, it is envisaged that kitchen units will be procured internationally as local

companies provide more expensive, inferior products. Local labor costs would be paid from trust funds.

31.0 NON- EXPENDABLE PROPERTY

-Motor fleet vehicles are being replaced on cycle according to their age, mileage and maintenance cost. The budget requests are for replacing two vehicles which meet the replacement criteria of mileage or age in FY 2001, one vehicle in FY 2002 and two vehicles in FY 2003. The budget also allows for the procurement of partial replacement of aging residential and office furniture and funds for the replacement or upgrade of the Mission's ADP equipment and software.

32.0 LANDS AND STRUCTURES

- USAID currently owns eight residential properties in Lilongwe and does not anticipate purchasing additional residential properties as its USDH workforce matches with the number of AID owned houses.

32.0 BUILDING RENOVATIONS AND ALTERATIONS

-Mission has included in its FY 2002 and 2003 budget, funds for improving wiring to the office building and also funds for alterations to the building to comply with security requirements. The funds will also be utilized for making alterations to residential houses.

WORKFORCE TABLES

2001

The end of FY 2001 estimates show a reduction in the total staff of five on the 2001 target figures of last year. This is due to the fact that the four program driver FSN positions in Administrative Management were not filled and the Mission reduced its USDH from 9 to eight. One PSC deputy EXO position has also been removed beginning FY 2002.

2002

Shows the TCN Leland Coordinator switching to a USPSC. Overall level remains constant.

2003

Staffing level remains constant.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: Malawi						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	3,500	2,000				1,500
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	867					867
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
SO 9:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,367	2,000	0	0	0	2,367

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

SO001: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis

SO002: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Renewable natural Resources

SO003: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility & Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Including Improved Child Health Practices

SO004: Increased Access to, and Quality and Efficiency of Basic education, Especially for Girls

SO005: Institutional Base for Democratic participation Strengthened and Broadened

SO006: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes

SO007: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law

SO008: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health

SO009: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: Malawi						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmental sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	2,000	2,000				
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	739					739
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
SO 9:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,739	2,000	0	0	0	739

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

SO001: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis

SO002: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Renewable natural Resources

SO003: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility & Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Including Improved Child Health Practices

SO004: Increased Access to, and Quality and Efficiency of Basic education, Especially for Girls

SO005: Institutional Base for Democratic participation Strengthened and Broadened

SO006: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes

SO007: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law

SO008: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health

SO009: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY: Malawi						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	2,000	2,000				
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	5,500					5,500
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,500	2,000	0	0	0	5,500

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

SO001: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis

SO002: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Renewable natural Resources

SO003: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility & Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Including Improved Child Health Practices

SO004: Increased Access to, and Quality and Efficiency of Basic education, Especially for Girls

SO005: Institutional Base for Democratic participation Strengthened and Broadened

SO006: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes

SO007: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law

SO008: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health

SO009: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: Malawi						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	5,000					5,000
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
SO 9:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

SO001: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis

SO002: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Renewable natural Resources

SO003: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility & Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Including Improved Child Health Practices

SO004: Increased Access to, and Quality and Efficiency of Basic education, Especially for Girls

SO005: Institutional Base for Democratic participation Strengthened and Broadened

SO006: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes

SO007: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law

SO008: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health

SO009: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: Malawi									
S.O. # , Title									
	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health									
CSD	10,651	1,256	75		1,247	5,739	987	1,347	
Other	0								
	10,651	1,256	75		1,247	5,739	987	1,347	0
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education									
CSD	200	0			0	200	0	0	
Other	0								
	200	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0
Total CSD									
Total CSD	10,651	1,256	75	0	1,247	5,939	987	1,347	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	10,651	1,256	75	0	1,247	5,939	987	1,347	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:										
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*			
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"	
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health										
CSD	10,008	1,200	75		1,000	5,639	1,200	894		
Other	0									
	10,008	1,200	75		1,000	5,639	1,200	894	0	
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education										
CSD	300	0			0	300	0	0		
Other	0									
	300	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	
Total CSD	10,008	1,200	75	0	1,000	5,939	1,200	894	0	
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	10,008	1,200	75	0	1,000	5,939	1,200	894	0	

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health									
CSD	8,200	1,425	75		1,000	4,700	500	500	
Other	0								
	8,200	1,425	75	0	1,000	4,700	500	500	0
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education									
CSD	300	0			0	300	0	0	
Other	0								
	300	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0
Total CSD	8,200	1,425	75	0	1,000	5,000	500	500	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	8,200	1,425	75	0	1,000	5,000	500	500	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health									
CSD	8,600	2,000			1,000	4,600	500	500	
Other	0								
	8,600	2,000	0	0	1,000	4,600	500	500	0
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education									
CSD	400	0			0	400	0	0	
Other	0								
	400	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0
Total CSD	8,600	2,000	0	0	1,000	5,000	500	500	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	8,600	2,000	0	0	1,000	5,000	500	500	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Malawi
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
Bilateral	40,382	0						0						13,500	26,882
Field Spt		0													0
	40,382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,500	26,882
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
Bilateral	20,703	3,500										3,500		10,200	14,003
Field Spt		0													0
	20,703	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	10,200	14,003
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival															
Bilateral	9,345	0												6,200	3,145
Field Spt	9,068	0												9,068	0
	18,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,268	3,145
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
Bilateral	8,123	0												3,800	4,323
Field Spt		0													0
	8,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,800	4,323
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
Bilateral	2,896	0												2,850	46
Field Spt		0													0
	2,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,850	46
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
Bilateral	0	6,170	4,493	810								867		150	6,020
Field Spt		0													0
	0	6,170	4,493	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	867	0	150	6,020
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
Bilateral	0	1,200											1,200	200	1,000
Field Spt		0													0
	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	200	1,000
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health															
Bilateral	0	3,739					150	250	789	1,303	1,247			0	3,739
Field Spt	0	9,192					2,130	1,081	1,545	4,436	0			0	9,192
	0	12,931	0	0	0	0	2,280	1,331	2,334	5,739	1,247	0	0	0	12,931
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education															
Bilateral		4,211		0	4,011		0			200	0			0	4,211
Field Spt		0					0			0	0			0	0
	0	4,211	0	0	4,011	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	4,211
Total Bilateral	81,449	18,820	4,493	810	4,011	0	150	250	789	1,503	1,247	4,367	1,200	36,900	59,158
Total Field Supp	9,068	9,192	0	0	0	0	2,130	1,081	1,545	4,436	0	0	0	9,068	9,192
TOTAL PROGRA	90,517	28,012	4,493	810	4,011	0	2,280	1,331	2,334	5,939	1,247	4,367	1,200	45,968	72,561

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	5,303
Democracy	1,200
HCD	4,011
PHN	13,131
Environment	4,367
GCC (from all Goals)	2,000

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	13,150
CSD Program Total	14,862
TOTAL	28,012

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Malawi
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Controls

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
Bilateral	26,882	0						0						14,500	12,382
Field Spt		0													0
	26,882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	14,500	12,382
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
Bilateral	14,002	2,000										2,000		14,000	2,002
Field Spt		0													0
	14,002	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,000	0	14,000	2,002
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival															
Bilateral	3,095	0												3,095	0
Field Spt		0													0
	3,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,095	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
Bilateral	4,323	0												4,323	0
Field Spt		0													0
	4,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,323	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
Bilateral	46	0												46	0
Field Spt		0													0
	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	46	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
Bilateral	6,020	5,698	4,109	850								739	0	800	10,918
Field Spt		0													0
	6,020	5,698	4,109	850	0	0	0	0	0	0		739	0	800	10,918
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
Bilateral	1,000	808											808	1,600	208
Field Spt		0													0
	1,000	808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	808	1,600	208
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health															
Bilateral	3,739	11,370					1,362	1,275	2,094	5,639	1,000			3,500	11,609
Field Spt		0												9,192	0
	12,931	11,370	0	0	0	0	1,362	1,275	2,094	5,639	1,000	0	0	12,692	11,609
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education															
Bilateral	4,211	4,747		0	4,447		0			300	0			300	8,658
Field Spt		0					0			0	0				0
	4,211	4,747	0	0	4,447	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	300	8,658
Total Bilateral	63,318	24,623	4,109	850	4,447	0	1,362	1,275	2,094	5,939	1,000	2,739	808	42,164	45,777
Total Field Supp	9,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,192	0
TOTAL PROGRA	72,510	24,623	4,109	850	4,447	0	1,362	1,275	2,094	5,939	1,000	2,739	808	51,056	45,777

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,959
Democracy	808
HCD	4,447
PHN	11,670
Environment	2,739
GCC (from all Goals)	2,000

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	9,868
CSD Program Total	14,755
TOTAL	24,623

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Malawi
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Request

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
Bilateral	26,882	0						0						14,500	12,382
Field Spt		0													0
	26,882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	14,500	12,382
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
Bilateral	14,002	2,000										2,000		14,000	2,002
Field Spt		0													0
	14,002	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,000	0	14,000	2,002
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival															
Bilateral	3,095	0												3,095	0
Field Spt		0													0
	3,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,095	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
Bilateral	4,323	0												4,323	0
Field Spt		0													0
	4,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,323	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
Bilateral	46	0												46	0
Field Spt		0													0
	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	46	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
Bilateral	6,020	12,250	5,500	1,250								5,500		800	17,470
Field Spt		0													0
	6,020	12,250	5,500	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,500	0	800	17,470
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
Bilateral	1,000	1,750											1,750	1,600	1,150
Field Spt		0													0
	1,000	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,750	1,600	1,150
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health															
Bilateral	3,739	9,700					1,500	1,500	1,000	4,700	1,000			3,500	9,939
Field Spt	9,192	0												9,192	0
	12,931	9,700	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	1,000	4,700	1,000	0	0	12,692	9,939
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education															
Bilateral	4,211	4,300		0	4,000		0			300	0			300	8,211
Field Spt		0					0			0	0				0
	4,211	4,300	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	300	8,211
Total Bilateral	63,318	30,000	5,500	1,250	4,000	0	1,500	1,500	1,000	5,000	1,000	7,500	1,750	42,164	51,154
Total Field Supp	9,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,192	0
TOTAL PROGRA	72,510	30,000	5,500	1,250	4,000	0	1,500	1,500	1,000	5,000	1,000	7,500	1,750	51,356	51,154

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,750
Democracy	1,750
HCD	4,000
PHN	10,000
Environment	7,500
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	17,500
CSD Program Total	12,500
TOTAL	30,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Request

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
Bilateral	12,382	0						0						12,382	0
Field Spt		0													0
	12,382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	12,382	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
Bilateral	2,002	0												2,002	0
Field Spt		0													0
	2,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,002	0
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
Bilateral	10,918	13,000	6,000	2,000								5,000		14,000	9,918
Field Spt		0													0
	10,918	13,000	6,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,000	0	14,000	9,918
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
Bilateral	208	2,000	0										2,000	1,800	408
Field Spt		0													0
	208	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,000	1,800	408
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health															
Bilateral	11,709	10,600					2,000	2,000	1,000	4,600	1,000			12,000	10,309
Field Spt		0													0
	11,709	10,600	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	1,000	4,600		0	0	12,000	10,309
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education															
Bilateral	8,558	4,400		0	4,000		0			400	0			4,400	8,558
Field Spt		0					0			0	0				0
	8,558	4,400	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	4,400	8,558
Total Bilateral	45,777	30,000	6,000	2,000	4,000	0	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	2,000	46,584	29,193
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRA	45,777	30,000	6,000	2,000	4,000	0	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	0	5,000	2,000	46,584	29,193

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,000
Democracy	2,000
HCD	4,000
PHN	10,000
Environment	5,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	18,000
CSD Program Total	12,000
TOTAL	30,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:

Approp: ESF

Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Malawi
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario: Request

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
Bilateral	803	0						0						803	0
Field Spt		0													0
	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
Bilateral	0	1,838	1,838	0								0		300	1,538
Field Spt		0													0
	0	1,838	1,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	1,538
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
Bilateral	0	0											0	0	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health															
Bilateral	0	0					0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Field Spt		0					0	0	0	0	0				0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education															
Bilateral		0		0	0		0			0	0			0	0
Field Spt		0					0			0	0			0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	803	1,838	1,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,103	1,538
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRA	803	1,838	1,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,103	1,538

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,838
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	1,838
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,838

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Malawi
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario: Control

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
Bilateral	0	0						0						0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
Bilateral	1,538	2,148	2,148	0								0		2,000	1,686
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,538	2,148	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,686
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
Bilateral	0	0											0	0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health															
Bilateral	0	0					0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Field Spt		0					0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education															
Bilateral		0		0	0		0			0	0			0	0
Field Spt		0					0			0	0			0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	1,538	2,148	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,686
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRA	1,538	2,148	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,686

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,148
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,148
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	2,148

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Malawi
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario: Request

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
Bilateral	0	0						0						0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
Bilateral	1,538	2,148	2,148	0								0		2,000	1,686
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,538	2,148	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,686
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
Bilateral	0	0											0	0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health															
Bilateral	0	0					0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Field Spt		0					0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education															
Bilateral		0		0	0		0			0	0			0	0
Field Spt		0					0			0	0			0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	1,538	2,148	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,686
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRA	1,538	2,148	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,686

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,148
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	2,000

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,148
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	2,148

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Malawi
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario: Request

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis															
Bilateral	0	0						0						0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission Including Child Survival															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Access to Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes															
Bilateral	1,686	2,210	2,210	0								0		1,900	1,996
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,686	2,210	2,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900	1,996
SO 7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law															
Bilateral	0	0											0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0											0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health															
Bilateral	0	0					0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Field Spt	0	0					0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education															
Bilateral		0		0	0		0			0	0			0	0
Field Spt		0					0			0	0			0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	1,686	2,210	2,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900	1,996
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRA	1,686	2,210	2,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900	1,996

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,210
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,210
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	2,210

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org_MALAWI End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO X	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	8
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	39	0	0	0	59	59
Subtotal	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	11	13	40	0	0	0	64	67
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FSNs/TCNs	6	2.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	18
Subtotal	6	2.5	7	2.5	0	0	0	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	20
Total Direct Workforce	7	2.5	8	3.5	0	0	0	21	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	87
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	2.5	9	3.5	0	0	0	22	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	88

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

TABLE MALAWI03R2B_WF.XLS

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org MALAWI End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO X	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	8
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	39	0	0	0	59	59
Subtotal	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	11	13	40	0	0	0	64	67
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
FSNs/TCNs	6	2.5	5	2.5				16	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
Subtotal	6	2.5	7	2.5	0	0	0	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	20
Total Direct Workforce	7	2.5	8	3.5	0	0	0	21	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	87
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	2.5	9	4.5	0	0	0	23	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	89

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

TABLE MALAWI03R2B_WF.XLS

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org MALAWI End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO X	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	8
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	39	0	0	0	59	59
Subtotal	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	11	13	40	0	0	0	64	67
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSNs/TCNs	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Subtotal	6	2.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
Subtotal	6	2.5	7	2.5	0	0	0	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	20
Total Direct Workforce	7	2.5	8	3.5	0	0	0	21	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	87
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	2.5	9	3.5	0	0	0	22	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	88

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org MALAWI End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Request	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO X	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	8
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	39	0	0	0	59	59
Subtotal	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	11	13	40	0	0	0	64	67
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSNs/TCNs	6	2.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
Subtotal	6	2.5	7	2.5	0	0	0	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	20
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	7	2.5	8	3.5	0	0	0	21	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	87
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	2.5	9	3.5	0	0	0	22	12	13	41	0	0	0	66	88

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

TABLE MALAWI03R2B_WF.XLS

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission:	Malawi
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please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12				
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50	1	1	1	1
Education - 60	1	1	1	1
Total	8	8	8	8

GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.

RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.

remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 612.0		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	409.2		409.2	455.8		455.8	498.6		498.6	498.6		498.6
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	409.2	0.0	409.2	455.8	0.0	455.8	498.6	0.0	498.6	498.6	0.0	498.6
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	10.5		10.5	22.0		22.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	3.8		3.8	0.0		0.0	2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	116.5		116.5	122.2		122.2	128.4		128.4	128.4		128.4
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	130.8	0.0	130.8	144.2	0.0	144.2	175.5	0.0	175.5	175.5	0.0	175.5
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 612.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	5.6		5.6	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	60.0		60.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	25.4		25.4	0.0		0.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	11.8		11.8	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	16.0		16.0	18.0		18.0	55.0		55.0	55.0		55.0
21.0	R & R Travel	18.0		18.0	45.0		45.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
21.0	Education Travel	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	227.2	0.0	227.2	219.0	0.0	219.0	251.0	0.0	251.0	261.0	0.0	261.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	121.8		121.8	0.0		0.0	75.0		75.0	75.0		75.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	40.0		40.0	30.0		30.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	40.0		40.0	65.0		65.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	15.0		15.0	20.0		20.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	216.8	0.0	216.8	115.0	0.0	115.0	180.0	0.0	180.0	180.0	0.0	180.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space		150.0	150.0		160.0	160.0		160.0	160.0		160.0	160.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space		160.0	160.0		170.0	170.0		170.0	170.0		170.0	170.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences		32.5	32.5		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi												
Org. No: 612.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	342.5	342.5	0.0	330.0	330.0	0.0	330.0	330.0	0.0	330.0	330.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	0.5	32.0	32.5		32.0	32.0		32.0	32.0		32.0	32.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	0.5	28.0	28.5		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0
23.3 Telephone Costs	0.5	48.0	48.5		52.0	52.0		52.0	52.0		52.0	52.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
23.3 Courier Services	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	7.4	109.0	116.4	7.2	114.0	121.2	7.5	114.0	121.5	7.5	114.0	121.5
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	14.1		14.1	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	14.1	0.0	14.1	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	1.8		1.8	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	36.0		36.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	138.0		138.0	140.0		140.0	140.0		140.0	140.0		140.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	1.1	10.9	12.0		14.0	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0	14.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	197.2	10.9	208.1	202.1	14.0	216.1	202.1	14.0	216.1	202.1	14.0	216.1

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi												
Org. No: 612.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3 ICASS	150.0		150.0	150.0		150.0	150.0		150.0	150.0		150.0
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.3	150.0	0.0	150.0	150.0	0.0	150.0	150.0	0.0	150.0	150.0	0.0	150.0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4 Office building Maintenance	10.0		10.0	10.0	45.0	55.0	45.0	45.0		45.0	45.0	
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	40.0	1.0	41.0	19.0	37.0	56.0	41.0	41.0		41.0	41.0	
Subtotal OC 25.4	50.0	1.0	51.0	29.0	82.0	111.0	0.0	86.0	86.0	0.0	86.0	86.0
25.6 Medical Care	6.0		6.0	7.7		7.7	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
Subtotal OC 25.6	6.0	0.0	6.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7 IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
25.7 Storage Services			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	8.0		8.0		10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0		8.0	8.0	
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10.0		10.0		15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0	
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	10.0		10.0		12.0	12.0	10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0	
Subtotal OC 25.7	31.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	36.0	36.0	0.0	36.0	36.0
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials	65.4	14.6	80.0	42.0	38.0	80.0	44.3	38.0	82.3	44.3	38.0	82.3
Subtotal OC 26.0	65.4	14.6	80.0	42.0	38.0	80.0	44.3	38.0	82.3	44.3	38.0	82.3
31.0 Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	61.0		61.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	71.0		71.0
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	20.0		20.0	100.0		100.0	40.0		40.0	100.0		100.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles	60.0		60.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0	90.0		90.0
31.0 Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.7		0.7	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 IT Hardware purchases	18.8		18.8	30.0		30.0	25.0		25.0	70.0		70.0
31.0 IT Software purchases	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
Subtotal OC 31.0	180.5	0.0	180.5	215.0	0.0	215.0	150.0	0.0	150.0	351.0	0.0	351.0
32.0 Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi												
Org. No: 612.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0	100.0		100.0	20.0		20.0	100.0	70.0	170.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	70.0	170.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	1,693.0	478.0	2,171.0	1,693.0	618.0	2,311.0	1,693.0	618.0	2,311.0	1,976.0	688.0	2,664.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>665.7</u>		<u>706.3</u>		<u>756.6</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>75.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0	0.0	0.0
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Organization: USAID/Malawi

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Withdrawals	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	565.6	949.3	1,521.3	1,521.3
Obligations	478.0	618.0	618.0	688.0
Deposits	861.7	1,190.0	429.3	405.3
Balance End of Year	949.3	1,521.3	1,332.6	1,238.6

Exchange Rate 75.0 75.0 75.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 75.0 75.0 75.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 612.0		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	80.5		80.5	88.6		88.6	97.4		97.4	97.4		97.4
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	80.5	0.0	80.5	88.6	0.0	88.6	97.4	0.0	97.4	97.4	0.0	97.4
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	1.7		1.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	36.6		36.6	38.8		38.8	41.3		41.3	41.3		41.3
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	38.3	0.0	38.3	38.8	0.0	38.8	41.3	0.0	41.3	41.3	0.0	41.3
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 612.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	1.5		1.5	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	8.4		8.4	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
21.0	R & R Travel	0.0		0.0	12.0		12.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	5.2		5.2	5.2		5.2	5.2		5.2	5.2		5.2
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	29.1	0.0	29.1	32.7	0.0	32.7	40.7	0.0	40.7	40.7	0.0	40.7
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	26.5		26.5	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	4.0		4.0	10.0		10.0	4.0		4.0	10.0		10.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	2.0		2.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	30.5	0.0	30.5	10.0	0.0	10.0	21.0	0.0	21.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space		21.8	21.8		23.2	23.2		23.2	23.2		23.2	23.2
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space		23.2	23.2		24.7	24.7		24.7	24.7		24.7	24.7
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi													
Org. No: 612.0		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2		0.0	45.0	45.0	0.0	47.9	47.9	0.0	47.9	47.9	0.0	47.9	47.9
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		4.7	4.7		4.7	4.7		4.7	4.7	4.7		4.7
23.3	Residential Utilities		3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5	3.5		3.5
23.3	Telephone Costs		7.0	7.0		7.6	7.6		7.6	7.6	7.6		7.6
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
23.3	Courier Services	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
Subtotal OC 23.3		1.6	15.2	16.8	1.6	15.8	17.4	1.6	15.8	17.4	17.4	0.0	17.4
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	2.0		2.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
Subtotal OC 24.0		2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	5.4		5.4	5.8		5.8	5.8		5.8	5.8		5.8
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	17.0		17.0	17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts		1.8	1.8		2.1	2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1	2.1
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0.1		0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2		22.5	1.8	24.3	23.3	2.1	25.4	23.3	2.1	25.4	23.3	2.1	25.4

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 612.0		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC		TF			TF			TF			TF		
		Total			Total			Total			Total		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	18.8		18.8	18.8		18.8	18.8		18.8	18.8		18.8
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	18.8	0.0	18.8	18.8	0.0	18.8	18.8	0.0	18.8	18.8	0.0	18.8
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	1.5		1.5	6.5	6.5		4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5	
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	5.0		5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.4	6.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	11.5	11.5	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.5	9.5
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0	
25.7	Storage Services			0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0	
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.0		2.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0	
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.7	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	20.0		20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		6.0	6.0	
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	2.0		2.0	20.0	20.0		0.0	0.0		10.0	10.0	
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0	
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0	
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	15.0	15.0		
31.0	IT Software purchases	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		
	Subtotal OC 31.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	26.0	0.0	26.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	34.0	0.0	34.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi													
Org. No: 612.0		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0		0.0	5.0		5.0	0.0		0.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		262.3	62.0	324.3	255.8	89.3	345.1	261.1	87.3	348.4	318.9	71.5	390.4

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>157.5</u>		<u>162.7</u>		<u>187.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>75.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>	-

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0	0.0	0.0
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Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002 Obligated by:		FY 2003 Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
612-008	HPSS FLAGSHIP, 936-3104.01	medium	5 years		500		500
612-008	Quality Assurance, 936-5992.02	medium-high	5 years		300		300
612-008	POLICY II, 936-3078.02	medium-high	3 years		350		350
612-008	LINKAGES, 936-3082.01	high	5 years		700		700
612-008	MEASURE II, 936-3083.02	medium-high	3 years		250		200
612-008	Save the Children (PVO Networks), 936-3084.01	high	4 years		2,000		2,000
612-008	IMPACT, 936-3090.02	medium-high	5 years		600		600
612-008	AIDSMARK, 936-3090.04	medium-high	5 years		3,000		3,000
612-008	AVSC Pgm for Vol. Surgical Contra. 936-3068.01	medium-high	3 years		800		800
612-008	JHPIEGO III, 936-3069.01	medium-high	5 years		800		800
612-008	DELIVER, 936-3089.01	medium-high	5 years		450		450
612-009	Improving Education Quality (IEC)	High	1 Year		800		
612-009	Basic Education Policy Support (BEPS)	Medium	2 Years		100		100
GRAND TOTAL.....					10,650		9,800

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 612.0		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 612.0		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi												
Org. No: 612.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/Malawi													
Org. No: 612.0		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

[illegible]

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau:

OC	Object Class Code Title	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
11.8	Special personal services payments				
	U.S. PSCs				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries				
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits				
	U.S. PSCs - Benefits				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits				
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				
	Training Travel				
	Operational Travel				
	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel				
	Site Visits - Mission Personnel				
	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats				
	Assessment Travel				
	Impact Evaluation Travel				
	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				
	Recruitment Travel				
	Other Operational Travel				
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charge				
	Commercial Time Sharing				
	Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges				
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction				
	Subscriptions & Publications				
	Other Printing and Reproduction				
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services				
	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				
	Management & Professional Support Services				
	Engineering & Technical Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services				
	Non-Federal Audits				
	Grievances/Investigations				
	Manpower Contracts				
	Staff training contracts				
	Other Miscellaneous Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts				
	DCAA Audits				
	HHS Audits				
	All Other Federal Audits				
	Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts				
	All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies				
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment				
	IT Software Purchases				
	IT Hardware Purchases				
	Other Equipment Purchases				
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

Component 1 Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year.

A new country strategic plan (CSP FY2001-FY2005) was approved for USAID/Malawi in March 2000. USAID/Malawi has been developing Strategic Objective Agreements with the Government of Malawi and its development partners. These Strategic Objective Agreements are in final draft and are expected to be ready for review in April 2001.

The CSP has four strategic objectives. All proposed SOs will require an environmental review which must be completed prior to SOAG signing o/a June 1, 2001.

Strategic Objective 1. Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes.

Activities, yet to be defined, will include assistance in (a) agricultural production, marketing and finance; (b) community based natural resources management and natural resources based business development; and (c) creation of off-farm employment and increased private sector investment. A number of on going agricultural activities will continue. An IEE at the SO level is expected to be required with sub-sections for specific activities as the activities are finalized.

Strategic Objective 2. Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law

SO level IEE will be required; however, activities are expected to call for either a categorical exclusion or negative determination.

Strategic Objective 3. Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS, and Improve Child Health

A SO level IEE will be required. Most activities are expected to call either a categorical exclusion or negative determination. However activities involving mosquito control will be subject to a separate IEE (note below under component 2).

Strategic Objective 4. Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education.

A SO level IEE will be required; however, activities are expected to call for either a categorical exclusion or negative determination.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs. The Blantyre Integrated Malaria Initiative (BIMI) activity has been reviewed by REDSO/ESA/ENV and an amended IEE has been submitted to the Mission's RLA backstop in RCSA. The Completion of the environmental review for the BIMI activity is expected to meet the requirements for any actions carried out under the new CSP.

Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information

Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

USAID/Malawi has one strategic objective that relates to the Global Climatic Change Initiative (GCCCI). Strategic Objective 2: “Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources” has contributed to GCCCI for FY 2000. USAID/Malawi’s results have been achieved through the five indicators under Result 2: Reduced greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities and Natural Resource Management.

Result 2: Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities and Natural Resource Management.

Indicator 2.1a. On-the-ground impacts where natural ecosystems are preserving carbon stocks:

USAID supported construction of a section perimeter fence to protect a wildlife reserve and natural ecosystems from illegal harvesting of the resources. In addition, USAID supported an activity that aimed at fostering dialogue between government officials from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and communities living around the 54,800 hectare Liwonde wildlife reserve. Through this initiative communities now understand the basic principles of protecting habitat for vegetation and wild animals. The protected area that forms part of the catchment area for the Shire river is now looked at as a source of livelihood for the surrounding communities thereby reducing the threat of destroying the ecosystem.

Indicator 2.1b. Achieved on-the-ground impacts on managed agricultural lands with increased carbon stocks:

USAID supports Malawi Agroforestry Extension (MAFE) activity which promotes sound land-use practices through increased farmer adoption of soil conservation and soil fertility practices thereby promoting sustainable agriculture. MAFE has been instrumental in developing a range of Natural Resource Management practices and works with over forty partners in over three hundred sites throughout the country. These partners include both international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). MAFE provides technical information on proven best-practices, produces and disseminates training and extension material for both farmers and field staff, supplies quality germplasm and takes a lead role in encouraging communities to monitor and evaluate their own programs. In FY 2000, 34,000 hectares were planned to be planted to both soil conservation and soil improving trees. The actual achievement in the 2000 was 29,571 hectares planted to the trees. In addition, about 6.3 million seedlings were planted with a survival rate of 48%. MAFE and its partners raised 5.3 million seedlings while the remaining 1 million were raised and planted by beneficiaries of small grants from another USAID supported activity, Community Partnerships for sustainable Resource Management (COMPASS).

Indicator 2.3. National/Sub-national policy advances:

In FY2000, the Government of Malawi (GoM) with support from USAID non-project assistance (NPA), formulated and adopted three national policies which have an impact on GCCCI. These are: 1) Land Resource and Conservation Policy that aims at efficient land use and sustainable

agricultural productivity through increased adoption of improved soil conservation and fertility practices, 2) National Wildlife Policy of Malawi which aims at improving the management of wildlife and vegetation within protected reserves of the country; and 3) Water Resources Management Policy and Strategies which aims at improving the supply of clean water through improved management of water-shed areas. These policies are now being implemented. The Land policy formulated in FY2000 is expected to be adopted in 2001. This policy aims at reforming land tenure and resource rights throughout the country and will have a positive impact in forestry resource conservation and utilization.

Indicator 2.5b. Technical capacity strengthened through workshops, research and other training:

MAFE has conducted 24 training sessions on soil conservation and soil fertility for sustainable agricultural productivity and for tree nursery and woodlot management. These training sessions were for both farmers and trainers from MAFE partners. The latter group in turn trained farmers in their areas of operation. COMPASS conducted 25 training sessions for communities in various aspects sustainable natural resource management and utilization.

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	Malawi Mission.
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	
Name #1:	Stephen Machira
SO Team Name and number1:	SO 612-002: Increased sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources.
Name #2:	Kalinde Chindebvu
SO Team Name and number2:	Program Development and Analysis
Name #3:	
SO Team Name and number3:	
Contact information	
Address (1):	USAID/Malawi
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City, Address Codes:	P. O. Box 30455, Lilongwe 3, Malawi
Telephone number:	265-772 455
Fax number:	265-773 181
Email address:	Smachira@Usaid.gov, Kchindebvu@Usaid.gov
Other relevant information:	

FY00 Reporting Units participating in the Climate Change Initiative

AFR/SD – CARPE	LAC/RSD
AFR/SD – FEWS	Lithuania
Albania	Macedonia
Armenia	Madagascar
Bangladesh	Malawi
Bolivia	Mali
Brazil	Mexico
Bulgaria	Moldova
CEE Regional	Mozambique
Central America (G-CAP)	Nepal
Central Asia Republics	Nicaragua
East Asia Environmental Initiative	NIS Regional
Ecuador	Panama
EGAD	Paraguay
Egypt	Peru
G/ENV/EET	Philippines
G/ENV/ENR	Poland
G/ENV/GCC	RCSA
G/ENV/UP	Romania

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			0		

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.1														
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector														
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss														
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks														
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW														
USAID Activity Name		Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)			Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
		Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a	Predominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Indicator 2b				
								Natural eco-systems		Managed lands				
Ex	Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
					2	5,000	A		3	400				
1	COMPASS (Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management)	Malawi	Southern Region	Liwonde National Park			G	54,800	4		1	2		For construction of a perimeter fence and to develop capacity in the communities around the park
2	Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project (MAFE)	Malawi	Nation-wide	300 plus	5	34,000			5	29,571		2		The area includes both improving soil fertility and soil conservation technologies
3														
4														
5														
6														

[illegible]

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector											
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:			
	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest		H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps	
	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest		I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates	
	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest		J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory	
	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest		K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data	
	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest		L	Swamp and marsh				5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland		M	Coastal mangrove					
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland		N	Wetlands					
		O	Mediterranean forest / Vegetation								

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	1	1	1	Land Resources policy aims at efficient land use and sustainable agricultural productivity through improved soil conservation and soil fertility practices through-out the country	2	
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1	1	1	National Wildlife Policy of Malawi aims to improve the management of wildlife and vegetation within the protected reserves throughout the country.	2	
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N	1			Land policy aims at reforming the land tenure through out the country.	2	
Other (Water-shed management)	N	1	1	1	Water Resources Management Policy and Strategies aims to improve supply of clean water through improved management of water sheds.	2	
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		4	3	3			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				10			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Promotion of Soil Conservation and Rural Production (PROSCARP)	European Community	This activity complements USAID-supported MAFE Project	\$750,000		2	
Border Zone Project	GTZ	This activity promotes sustainable natural resources utilization in and around 2 protected areas and also complements USAID- supported MAFE Project			2	
Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forests	GTZ	This activity promotes community participation in appropriate management and utilization of indigenous forests and sustainable agriculture, thus complementing MAFE Project	\$80,000	\$12,000	2	
Land Reform Policy	DANIDA, WB, UNDP, GOM	This activity will promote equitable land distribution, efficient land utilization and more secure land tenure and it compliments USAID NPA (non project assistance) component				
Total:			\$830,000	\$12,000		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including:
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- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;
- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);

	- joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs	32+	Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project (MAFE) and Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi (COMPASS) partners	2	
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions	3	Forestry Research Institute of Malawi, Agricultural Research and Extension Trust, and Agricultural Research Department of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation.	2	
Public Institutions	8	Agricultural Development Divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	2	
Community-Based Organizations	171	Organized groups at community level	2	
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	182			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource management; environmental impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	49	6	MAFE conducted training sessions in nursery and woodlot management, soil conservation and soil fertility improvement practices for sustainable agricultural productivity. COMPASS facilitated development of a Strategic Plan for Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), Building GIS Capabilities for the COMPASS Information System, "Thandizo la Ndalama za Kasamalidwe ka Zachilengedwe" (Small grants Manual), "Njira zomwe Gulu Lingatsate Powunikira Limodzi Momwe Nchito Ikuyendera" (Guidelines and tools for community-based monitoring), Grass-roots advocacy for policy reform: The Institutional Mechanisms, Sectoral Issues and Key Agenda items. Nuresry and woodlot management, soil conservation and soil fertility improvement	2	
Advancing sustainable forest management	0	1	TA for Strategic Planning for the Wildlife Society of Malawi	2	
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	49	7			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1											
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas											
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)											
PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0			

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97

Totals:	0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
CC		Coke oven gas	
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy price decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: ii	South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	

	Key Area Codes	Definitions	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).	1. Urban/Infrastructure
			2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.	1. Early Warning System
			2. Humanitarian Response
			3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).	1. Research and Development
			2. Policy Reform
			3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
			2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
			2. Vector Control
			3. Improved Nutrition

Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries (npcs)

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

Treating Sick Children From A Village Drug Box

Early diagnosis and treatment of minor illnesses, such as malaria, diarrhea, respiratory and eye infections can stop many young children from losing their lives in Malawi. Most communities are an average distance of 8 km to the nearest government or non-government health facility; therefore, most health facilities are not easily accessible for a majority of rural families. Africare initiated the establishment of Drug Revolving Funds (DRF) in some remote villages to assure an immediate supply of malaria medications and oral rehydration salts to the children living in these rural villages. Through this arrangement, USAID funds are reaching the rural communities where the basic health services are most needed and will have the greatest impact.

In the Traditional Authority Mpando of Ntcheu district where Africare has implemented a Child Survival Project since 1995, 32 village DRFs have been established. These funds operate on a cost recovery basis where the communities pay for the drugs and services. The 64 volunteers who manage the 32 DRFs were trained by Africare and are supervised by Ministry of Health and Population staff. The volunteers were trained to diagnose and prescribe dosages to various age groups, manage better records and safe keeping of the medicines in their boxes.

Community participation has been tremendous and encouraging. Although treatment in government hospitals is free, communities with DRFs have demonstrated their support for this program by paying for the drug box services as they realize that only the people themselves can replenish the medicines. The pricing of the medicine is based on the purchase price from the Government of Malawi owned Central Medical Stores. The volunteers and the village health committee set prices that are affordable, but fair enough to restock and purchase some kerosene for use by the volunteers for night time treatment.

Many non-government organizations have visited Mpando DRF initiatives in order to learn and establish some in their target communities. The DRF have expanded into the neighboring Traditional Authorities of Makwangwala and Ganya where 50 villages have been organized to save more lives of the young through the village drug boxes.

Cassava Flour Links Farmers To The Industrial Market

The industry in Malawi has started using cassava flour as a filler material for adhesives, starch in the manufacturing of textiles, the production of biscuits and cassava crisps, and the extraction of glucose that can be used within Malawi or exported to Southern Africa Development Community member countries. The demand for cassava flour is estimated at 7,080 metric tons (dry weight) while the supply is at 1,160 metric tons (dry weight). Cassava multiplication was initiated in many SARRNET countries including Malawi. Through funds from USAID/Malawi, seven Non-Governmental Organizations, two Civil Society Organizations, one Private Organization and nine Public Institutions are actively involved in multiplication and distribution of Cassava planting materials. SARRNET has initiated the collaboration with private industry, Raiply, by providing technical information and samples of cassava flour made from different varieties for the industry to try and select variety with best flour quality for their purpose.

Raiply Wood industry has 2,000ha of land of man-made forest produces ply wood and block boards for domestic and export markets. The industry uses wood, synthetic adhesives (resine) as glue, and cassava and wheat flour as binders. Currently, the company uses 200 metric tons (30% of annual requirement) of cassava (dry weight). Mr. John Tembo of Mzimba district, a farmer in an intervention area of a local non-government organization, Christian Service Committee, sold his dry cassava chips to Raiply at US\$0.08 per kg (total value of US\$262.50 equivalent to MK21,000). With the money he purchased an ox-cart, a push bicycle and two dairy cows. He has since expanded his field to over the 0.2ha and is looking forward to more sales to Raiply. There are many farmers who sold their cassava chips to Raiply and have expressed positive remarks towards selling the cassava to Raiply.

With the use of cassava flour, Raiply has reduced its wheat import by 40% from 150 mt per annum thereby saving US\$54,000 from the US\$900,000. For each kilogram of cassava bought, Raiply saves US\$0.30. While the trade has opened opportunities for the smallholder farmers to access the industrial market, the industry is saving scarce foreign exchange.

Field Work's Counseling Saves Susan From Early Marriage

Early marriages contribute to pupil absenteeism and drop out, which are very high in Malawi, and among the serious problems hindering quality education in the primary schools. Susan, a 14 years-old girl at Kuthakwanansi primary school in Ntcheu district, was set for marriage by her parents. Despite being an intelligent standard 8 pupil, her parents believed she had no future in continuing with education.

During the school's community meeting where the community discussed the objectives and goals of the Social-Mobilization Campaign for Education Quality Project (SMC-EQ) with the representatives, the issue of Susan was revealed. The community got so concerned that they asked an SMC-EQ field worker to counsel Susan's parents. The field worker shared with them objectives of the project, praised Susan for her intelligence, and discussed the potential she has. After the counseling session, the parents promised to send her back to school. She did go back to school; and the teachers and her parents constantly communicated about her progress. Whenever she was sick, the teachers would be informed that she would not attend classes the next day. This assured the teachers that her absenteeism was genuine. In August 2000, she sat for Primary School Leaving Certificate (Standard 8 Final Examination) and passed. She got selected to Likuni Girls Secondary School, one of the country's best girls' schools.

Susan's story and outcome changed the attitude of many pupils and parents regarding the importance of education relative to early marriages. Susan is just one of many girls who have been saved from early marriages by the SMC-EQ. It is our expectation that such counseling will encourage higher pupil retention and achievement.

Community Member Volunteers To Teach

Sangano primary school in Nkhatabay district is among the schools with inadequate teachers. The school had two teachers to teach three classes. SMC-EQ sensitized the community on their roles and how they would solve their own problems. During the sensitization and focus group meetings, teachers, school committee members, local leaders and community members resolved that they would identify a person with some qualification amongst themselves to teach voluntarily. Mr. Mtazika who volunteered was oriented to teach ethics by the two qualified teachers. The community raised a sum of MK4, 000.00 (US\$50) that was given to the volunteer in order to offset any financial hardships. They also donated in kind by preparing his farm.

In Malawi, the issue of inadequate teachers is very serious especially in the rural areas. The community at Sangano primary organized themselves to sort out this problem without relying on the Government of Malawi as other communities do. Over time, there will be significant improvement in the attitude and quality of education at Sangano.

Farmer Assessments Of Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project Services

Mr. Paul Sipachoka is a farmer of Mantchichi Village within the Mkwinda Extension Planning Area, Lilongwe Agriculture Development Division (LADD). When he first started farming in 1971, his newly cleared land was so fertile he had no need for chemical fertilizers. With continuous cultivation over time, Paul explained, “I lost soil through erosion and my cropland became more and more depleted. At the same time, the cost of inputs sky rocketed, so the harvest was barely enough to feed my family.” This trend continued until 1997 when he heard about the project. “MAFE opened my eyes. I didn’t know that certain trees could be effective fertilizer”. Paul continued enthusiastically, “MAFE gave us training and seed of trees like *Tephrosia*, *Gliricidia* and *Faidherbia* which I plant with crops to improve soil fertility, and vetiver grass to control erosion. I also plant other trees like *Acacia*, *Albizia*, *Azizelia* and *Senna* around the homestead for wood and shade. Now my harvest is big enough to sell the surplus for cash, and I have learned how to collect my own tree seed”. Paul intends to diversify his farming raise livestock to make him more self-sufficient. He offered words of encouragement to other farmers to follow his lead, and praised MAFE for helping him to increase crop yields while conserving his land.

Another smallholder farmer, Mrs. Flossie Paliani is from Kanyimbo village in Njolomole Extension Planning Area, LADD. She has been farming since the early 1980s. Her account of her farm situation follows, “Until recently, I had a chronic problem of soil erosion and could not afford chemical fertilizer, so crop yields were low. Every year I lost a lot of topsoil, and newly planted crop seed was often washed away. I never thought I could change the situation”. In 1994, MAFE with government extension agents offered to help reduce the problem. “I learned to reduce erosion and runoff by planting vetiver hedgerows and realigning my planting ridges on the contour. I also planted *Tephrosia* with maize to restore soil fertility, and now get bumper harvests of maize.” Flossie also gets firewood from *Tephrosia*, and uses extracts from pounded leaves soaked in water as an insecticide in her vegetable garden. Around her homestead, she has planted trees like *Senna*, *Toona*, and *Khaya* for shade, firewood, and aesthetics. Her only disappointment has been with the slow growth of *Faidherbia albida*, and *Acacia polyacantha*, but said, “I guess this is due to the higher altitude and colder weather we experience in this area.” Her advice to others was, “To those who have not yet started, I encourage them to start using these practices as they will see the benefits soon.”

Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information

Country Strategic Plan for USAID/Malawi 2001-2005

USAID/Malawi's New Results Framework Conceptually Approved at CSP Review (March 2000).

Mission Goal: Poverty Reduction and Increased Food Security through Broad-Based, Market-Led Economic Growth.

SO6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes

IR6.1 Sustainable Increases in Agricultural Productivity

IR6.2 Increased Off-farm Earnings by Rural households

IR6.3 Increased Local Participation in Natural Resource Management

SO7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law

IR7.1 Increased mass awareness of legal and human rights and responsibilities

IR7.2 Improved access to Justice

IR7.3 Accountability Institutions more responsive to citizens

SO8: Behaviors Adoption that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission and Improve Child Health

IR8.1 Social marketing, delivery of appropriate range of health products and methods expanded/consolidated.

IR8.2 Knowledge of good health/nutrition practices and own HIV status improved

IR8.3 Community participation in Health care, including orphans' care, increased in target communities.

IR8.4 Range and quality of health services for mothers and children under five expanded in target districts

SO9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education

IR9.1. Teachers' professional skills improved.

IR9.2 More effective schools.

IR9.3 Key Policy Reforms Implemented.

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework. Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework
[Example]

SO _____

IR1 _____

Sub IR1 _____

IR2 _____

Sub IR2 _____

SO 1: A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Amusement Park

IR 1.1: A Sound, Regulated and Consumer Responsive Amusement Park Sector Established

IR 1.1.1: Improved and Expanded Variety Shows Offered

IR 1.1.2: Park Maintenance, Supervision and Enforcement Capacity Strengthened

IR 1.1.3: Effective Park Training Developed and Institutionalized

IR 1.1.4: Park Advertising and Marketing Improved

IR 1.2: Surrounding Infrastructure Developed

IR 1.2.1: Access/Egress Improved

IR 1.2.2: Private Sector Services Industry Encouraged

IR 1.3: Increased Public Participation at Amusement Parks

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit's Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

****This applies to on-going strategies only.** Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	612-001	IR 1.4	Enabling environment established	Policies that promote privatization of government services and increase sector growth	Y	Y	N
Y	612-002	IR 2.1	Comprehensive policy and legislative framework established	New policies and legislation enacted	Y	Y	Y
Y	612-002	IR 2.4	Capacity of communities to manage natural resources improved	1. Number of communities adopting Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) practices in target districts. 2. Increased adoption of CBNRM practices in target districts	N	Y	Y
X	612-003	IR 3.10	Increased capacity for research and use of results		Y	N	Y
X	612-003	IR 3.11	Improved data collection, use and dissemination		Y	N	N
Y	612-003	IR 3.3	Increased participation of community members in activities that improve health	1. Drug revolving Funds that are funded directly by USAID 2. Number of community-based distribution agents providing information and family planning services.	N	N	Y
X	612-003	IR 3.5	Improved capacity of PVOs/NGOs to provide health services				Y
Y	612-003	IR 3.6	Improved MOHP support services	Contraceptive Distribution Logistics and Management Information System (CDLMIS) in operation district level and below	Y	N	N
X	612-003	IR 3.7	Increased capacity of parastatals to provide health services		Y	N	N
Y	612-003	IR 3.9	Improved policy environment		Y	N	N
Y	612-004	IR 4.1	Effective schools developed in target areas	1. Learning achievement in Reading English and Numeracy competency for boys and girls at standard 3. 2. Percentage schools with functional school committees.	Y	N	Y
Y	612-004	IR 4.2	Policy reforms and investment strategy formulated	Policy Investment Framework implemented and monitored	Y	N	N
Y	612-005	IR 5.1	Increased participation of civil society organizations in the economic and political development process	Democracy and Government advocacy activities undertaken by Civil Society Organizations.		Y	Y
Y	612-005	IR 5.2	Parliament's capacity to function as an independent and representative body strengthened	1. Occasions on which specified conditions were obtained during the passage of legislation-21 day notice. 2. Occasions on which specified conditions were obtained during the passage of legislation-Committee or caucus debates 3. Occasions on which specified conditions were obtained during the passage of legislation-Amendments introduced and debated on the floor.	Y	N	Y
Y	612-005	IR 5.3	Capacity of electoral commission to conduct free and fair elections strengthened	Electoral commission runs elections in a manner that is considered free and fair by independent monitors.	Y	N	N

[illegible]

Codes: Y - Yes N - No							